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MINERAL LAND BILL.
Discovered Made Which May Aid in Its Passage.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative Barham has secured a report on the Mineral Land Bill from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, which may materially aid in its passage. He states that the figures of Land Office officials as to the cost of examining and classifying mineral lands in California are entirely too high, and that the work can properly and accurately be done for 1 1/2 cents per acre. The cost of this work has heretofore been the principal objection urged against its passage.

LIKE A FLASH.

Sudden Changes in the Cuban Situation.

A Message is Promised and Fails to Materialize.

Possibility That it May Never Go Before Congress.

TWELVE REASONS THEREFOR

Lee and Other Americans are in Havana.

And Wild and Woolly Spaniards Infest That Town.

Possibility of a Clash in Which Blood Might Flow.

SPAIN ALSO ON THE CRAWL.

Queen Regent Said to Be Bawling the Job of Trying to Satisfy This Country—An Armistice to Be Proposed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Swift as a cannon's flash changed the Cuban situation today. The galleries of Congress were crowded. Senators and Representatives were anxious and agitated, even the Diplomatic Corps was in a ferment, awaiting a message from the President to the Congress of the American people that might mean war. When the excitement was at the very highest, like an electric flash the word passed that there would be no message today. Its suddenness stunned the people, who heard the news in its distorted forms, and amazed veteran members of Congress. Ultimately it became known that not only would there be no message today, but no message this week, and that there was a possibility that the message, though properly written and approved, might not go to Congress at all.
The first reason for the delay was that the administration had received advice from Gen. Lee at Havana announcing that Americans could not be gotten off the island today, and would be in grave peril if the message preceded their departure. The second reason, and perhaps equally potent with the other, slowly drifted into public comprehension late in the day, chiefly through the medium of published Associated Press dispatches from Madrid, for extreme reticence was maintained on the subject by the few in Washington who knew the facts, and even Cabinet officers were unadvised on the subject.
This important news was that the Spanish government, after what plainly had been most exciting times in inner Spanish circles at Madrid, had decided to reopen the case, closed so far as this government was concerned, by the refusal of Spain to make satisfactory response to the representations made by the United States last week, in order to avert impending war, and had decided to make concessions heretofore refused. What will be the final outcome, it is too early to say, but the aspect of affairs certainly is considerably more pacific, and sufficient to renew the hope of the President in a solution of the Cuban question satisfactory to the American people and achieved without bloodshed.
The details remain to be worked out, but it is expected that between now and Monday a clearer light will be thrown on the future by action at Madrid, of which one important feature at least is the declaration of an armistice. It is expected, will lead to ultimate independence of Cuba from Spanish rule but by what intermediate steps perhaps, the governing powers do not at this time know. Much, it is supposed, will depend upon the Cuban insurgents and the peoples of the two countries of the United States and Spain. The powers of Europe, material and moral, it is known, brought to bear all their influences on the government of Spain, and still are actively at work seeking for the wisest and most potent course, in view of the circumstances and sentiments of the two great nations involved, to bring peace out of the gathering war clouds.
All the capitals of Europe have been in communication to this end, a fact evidenced by the assemblage at the British Embassy in this city yesterday of the representatives of the six great powers of Europe who were there, and

then made mutually acquainted with what had been done abroad, and with the desire of those who accredited them to Washington that they should work in accord here. This concert, however, in the United States was not to go beyond a mild tender of good offices to secure peace and delay a definite declaration of war if hostilities finally became inevitable. Some of the representatives assembled at Sir Julian Pauncefote's may have wished to offer mediation, but if so they were warned against it, by others in the conference, who understood more clearly that such a procedure would be resented and work to hostile and not to peaceful ends.
The improved condition of affairs was reflected throughout all public quarters late in the day. It was manifested at the White House, among the Cabinet officers and at the embassies and legations, including the Spanish Legation. At the latter establishment Señor Polo said that while he could not disclose any of the information reaching him in an official character, yet he felt that the strain of a few hours ago was materially relieved, and that the prospects for peace looked much better.
He in no way confirmed, nor would he even discuss, views entertained in other high official quarters that Spain was slowly, but surely yielding, and confirmed his utterances to the general statement that the conditions were improving.
Accompanying the actual developments of the day came a flood of reports and rumors of a sensational character, little of it, however, having any authentic basis. The rumors of disturbance at Havana, were not borne out by any official advice.
The uncertainty following a great disappointment was the condition existing at the Capitol at the close of the day, when the expected did not happen. Senators and members were at sea as to what was coming next. While the message was awaited there came a hurried summons of leaders of the Senate and House to the White House, and they were there informed that the message was to be withheld upon the information received from Consul-General Lee. The reasons he gave were deemed entirely satisfactory by all, and Senator Davis informed the Senate while the House leaders carried the news to that body. That the dangers to American life was considered sufficient reason for non-action appeared in the postponement of proposed meetings to consider the situation.
The proposed armistice by Spain injected another feature into the discussion of the situation, and while some were very hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the problem might eventuate from it, the general feeling was that the conditions in Cuba, the determination of the insurgents to continue fighting until independence was recognized and the sentiment of this country in favor of Cuba's independence of Spain, possibly made overtures on this line too late.

A generally quieter feeling was evident at the War and Navy departments where, in contrast to the feverish excitement of the past week, the tone was almost apathetic. While there was the usual amount of routine attendant upon the recent work of preparation, things today settled down almost to the normal. No more contracts for new vessels were closed by the Navy Department and no changes in the stations of ships announced.
Assistant Secretary Melklejohn of the War Department made public a statement showing that up to this time there had been allotted to the department, \$9,793,167 from the emergency fund of \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress. The different bureaus receiving this money are: Ordnance, \$4,233,767; engineers, \$4,425,000; quartermasters, \$500,000; signal officer, \$120,000. Of the entire amount allotted, \$927,505 has been expended, but as much of the work begun and the munitions of war bought are by the contract system, the government is liable for considerable of the remainder.
The State Department officials are anticipating with much interest and considerable apprehension the probability of the coming Easter holidays in Spain and Cuba. It is at such times that the people, especially when great national questions are uppermost in the public mind, are apt to give way to their feelings and indulge in riotous demonstrations.
These holidays begin tomorrow, which is Holy Thursday, and continue for several days. Most of the business houses and the places of amusement are closed from Thursday to Sunday, and consequently many idle people assemble at public places and on the thoroughfares. On Sunday many of the shops are opened for half a day, being closed at noon to permit the employees to indulge in various pastimes and sports, and to attend the bullfights, which are so popular in both Spain and Cuba. In view of the very strained relations existing at this time between Spain and the United States, the assembling of large crowds in public places may, it is feared, lead to uprisings and to demonstrations against citizens who may reside in Spain or Cuba.

ALL RESTS WITH CONGRESS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Cable advises this morning indicate that European powers have concluded there is no possible chance for successful intervention be-

tween Spain and the United States. When the President's message shall have been read and referred, the end of the long diplomatic game will have been reached. Armed intervention will be authorized by Congress.
The Chief Magistrate asks the national Legislature for authority to act, and in that respect shifts the responsibility for the outcome from his own shoulders to the shoulders of Congress. Congress proposes to take the entire responsibility. Nine out of every ten members of Congress one meets have no intention whatever of relegating the duty of what shall be done to the Executive. Congress, as a body, cares more for the loss of the Maine and her crew than for the freedom of Cuba.

CANNOT PROTECT AMERICANS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
HAVANA, April 6.—9 a. m.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Consul Blace at Matanzas has requested Consul-General Lee to notify the State Department that the civil authorities cannot protect Americans in case of an outbreak. Anti-American riots are hourly expected. Several Americans have already gone aboard ships for safety.
PANDO'S DISCOURAGING REPORT.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
HAVANA, April 6.—8 a. m.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Pando, the commander of Eastern Cuba, telegraphs to Gen. Blanco that all attempts to open peace negotiations with the insurgents have failed. He says: "There remain but two roads. We must crush the rebels by force of arms or abandon the island."
He says his troops are disheartened and disgusted at the government's failure to pay them, and the poor commissariat.

THE QUEEN REGENT ACTS.

Takes the Whole Question into Her Own Hands.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
MADRID, April 6.—(Via Bayonne, France.) The Queen Regent has practically taken matters out of the hands of her ministers and is dealing direct with Gen. Woodford through the German and Austrian Ambassadors. It is known beyond a doubt that Spain is now prepared to give all that America has asked, although the form of this concession must be guided to suit Spanish palates.

HAS NOT BOATS ENOUGH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—It is reported that Gen. Lee has requested the State Department to delay action so he can get Americans out of Cuba in safety.

It is said he cannot get boats enough, and the President is greatly concerned about the safety of Lee and other Americans, and consequently is holding back the message until they can get out of Cuba.
A SETTLEMENT REPORTED.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
MADRID, April 6.—It is said here that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at between the United States and Spain.

RIOT IN HAVANA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 6. 3 p. m.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A dispatch has just been received that a riot has broken out in Havana.

FLYING SQUADRON LEAVES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
HAMPTON ROADS, (Va.) April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The flying squadron has gone to sea.

NO MESSAGE UNTIL MONDAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—It can be authoritatively stated that after a conference with the Foreign Affairs Committees of both houses, the President has decided not to send in his message until Monday next.

PRESIDENT TO EXPLAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President hurriedly summoned all the leaders to the White House to explain the latest phase of the situation.

WHAT DAVIS SAID.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Davis explained to the Senate that the message was held back because Gen. Lee and the Americans were unable to leave Cuba.

THOUGHT TO BE A SCHEME.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Lee is said to have declared that 200 American lives will be lost if the message is sent in today. It is believed in Congress that the whole thing is merely a scheme for delay.

COALING AT HONGKONG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
HONGKONG, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea, and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the ships.

HOUSE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

Will Declare Cubans Independent. Demand Ejection of Spaniards.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The House Foreign Relations Committee decided not to recognize

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE)

COUNTING COST

What Intervention in Cuba Means.

Shall This Country Be Made the Junta's Cat's Paw?

Animated Contest Going on in Congress Over It.

Recognition of Independence Insisted on by a Majority of Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Spain Said to Have Conceded All.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Tribune's Washington special says a contingency hinted at, namely, postponement for a few days of all steps looking toward forcible intervention in Cuba for fear of imperiling the lives of American citizens now awaiting deportation from Cuba, was realized today, when, at the urgently-repeated entreaties of Consul-General Lee, the President decided to withhold till Monday next the message which he had prepared for transmission to Congress.

Shortly before the hour set for transmission of the message to Congress two additional cable dispatches were received from Gen. Lee, in which he reiterated his statement of the day before, that immediate transportation could not be secured for Americans in Havana, and publication in that city of the Presidential message advocating interference by the United States in Cuban affairs threatened to lead to demonstrations in which the lives of many American citizens might be lost.

According to Gen. Lee's statement from 10,000 to 15,000 Americans, some of whom had not yet reached Havana, desired to take passage for Key West, and this large company would be left exposed for at least two days to the violence of Spanish volunteers if the President adhered to his decision to send a warlike message to Congress at once.

While the President's message is thus delayed in transmission, an animated contest is being waged in Congress over the form to be given to the resolutions which are to express the assent of Congress to the policy of Cuban intervention. It is known that the President will advocate a programme of intervention, pure and simple, as the best adapted to secure American ends in Cuba, but there are many Senators and Representatives who seem inclined to subordinate these well understood ends, the restoration of peace and order, the reopening of commercial relations and the reestablishment of stable civil administration to the mere pulling from the fire of political chestnuts of the Cuban revolutionary junta.

Recognition of Cuban independence, though justified by no sound consideration of either military or civil policy, seems to be insisted on by a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, as an easy means of escape from the political and moral responsibility which intervention will entail. The sentimental example of France and the thirteen colonies is the only substantial argument advanced in support of the recognition of the insurrectionary government in Cuba.

But the shallowness of this sentimental parallel and the policy based on it has been exposed by certain utterances on the part of the Cuban junta. In a statement issued today by Rubens, counselor of the junta in New York, the extraordinary threat is made that if the United States intervenes in Cuba for its own well-defined political ends, and not simply and solely for the establishment in power of the present revolutionary authorities, the insurgents "may feel called upon to make as vigorous a war upon this country as they have for the last two or three years upon Spain. Such talk can but convince the advocates of the recognition of independence first, and intervention to secure American ends afterward, of the danger of subordinating this country's interests to those of the junta, or of trusting in advance the settlement of many problems involved in the permanent restoration of order in Cuba to other hands than our own.

PLEA FOR TIME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I am able to assert that, in the opinion of more than one European government, a peaceful settlement on the basis of Spanish concessions could be secured, if a little time were allowed for reflection and discussion, but the rapidity of events at Washington is the most dangerous element of the situation. It is questionable whether the Cubans are ripe for independence,

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report, these together making 17,595 words or about 16 columns. In addition is a day report, not so fresh, of about 15,500 words—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 27 columns.—A large proportion of it relates to the impending war-cloud. A summary follows:]

The City—Pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.

Chamber of Commerce calls for intervention.... Wealthy old woman sued for breach of promise.... Trial of Frank Darling for eloping with a young girl. Frank Crandall sentenced to ten years in prison for manslaughter.... Supplies for Fire Department to be purchased by contract.... Proposed pure plant-food law.... Glendale electric railroad project.... Peculiar case of Willie Childs. Boom-operator Rogers safe at Dawson. Two youthful postoffice robbers. Stampeder Jones escapes prosecution. Bunco operators to be prosecuted. Redlands boy's travels cut short. Cases sleeping in the police courts. Decision affecting assigned street contracts.... Cattle-thief held to answer. University Club organized.... Shoplifter Evans alleged to be insane.... Two more footpads captured.

Southern California—Page 13.

Economizing the water supply at San Bernardino.... Land complications at Needles.... San Bernardino Supervisors rescind action with regard to forest reserves.... Santa Barbara county will vote on local option.... Sensational quarrel in Ventura county over water rights.... Redlands protests against sheep pasturing on forest reserves. The Windsor Hotel changes hands. Party lines obliterated in the Redlands municipal campaign.... Twelfth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. meets at Compton.... U. S. S. Albatross leaves Coronado for Mare Island to go out of commission.... Gen. Shafter and engineers inspecting fortifications at San Diego.... A. B. Dittenhafer on trial at San Diego for murder.... Arranging a water carnival for July 4.... Orange City school boards sold.... The fruit crop outlook in Orange county.... Poisonous takes a day off to watch bulletin boards.... Liquor question boils up in municipal politics.... City Council review Terrace-drive avenue proposition.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Steamer Moscovite leaves Havana with ninety-six Americans—Gen. Lee remains in charge of his troops—Sagasia denies that troops have left the Philippine Islands—Report that the Pope will visit Spain's Queen to solemnize Holy Week by granting the insurgents a truce—British steamer Nanshaw bought by the United States for a store ship—High temperature at Havana—Only due to the sun—Guns coming from England—Spanish papers seem to know very little about a great many things.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Senate approves the harbor appropriation.... Message printed and proofs in the President's hands—Carefully guarded—Not known when it will go to Congress.... Receptions discontinued. Army orders are to have everything ready for movement everywhere.... Ohio in line with a million for war.... Cubans will resist intervention without independence.... Spanish bonds not spent to purchase sympathy.... Joint note of the powers.... Bureau officials active.... Close watch on vessels.... Uncommon secrecy of ambassadors and ministers.... Monitor Amphitrite joins the fleet at Key West.... Commander Brownson instructed to return—Will command the St. Paul—Lieutenant-Commander Marx assigned to the Sovereign.... Tragedian Keene's manager and money disappear—Fears are entertained for his safety.... Spanish cruisers arrive at Porto Rico.... Hayti will remain neutral—Santo Domingo is with us.... Fitzkington's sentence has been mitigated.... Armistice will be called in Chicago carpenters' strike.... Morales reported dead.... House Committee's resolutions.... Militia coming to the front all over the United States. Great Britain's sympathy.... Navy-yard supplies all ready.... Congress disappointed, but bows to the necessity of giving Gen. Lee time to remove Americans from Havana.

Pacific Coast—Page 8.

Two new steamships to be built for trade with China.... Lieut. Milton goes East.... Murderer Hill hanged—Confesses and dies bravely.... Alameda arrives, loaded with money and would-be-benimmers.... Rains extensively through northern valleys.... St. Helens gives evidence of eruption.... Perry victim identified.... Adjutant-General's office deluged with offers.... The St. Paul successfully launched—Champagne christenings.... Hawaii dividing against itself.... Price of flour raised twice in two weeks.... Story of the Andree message a fable.... Six day Masonic festival at San Francisco—Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. refused all propositions.... Ex-British Consul brings news from Samoa.... Railway company holds its annual meeting and elects directors.

Financial and Commercial—Page 11.

Strong conviction in Wall street that the President's message is for peace. Highest prices for July wheat at Chicago.... London stock market waiting for President McKinley's message. Livestock quotations.... Liverpool exchanges to close during Easter holidays.... Coast trade.

and whether such a measure could possibly be executed in a hurry."

SPAIN CONCEDES EVERYTHING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's special from London says that a dispatch from Madrid to the Telegraph conveys the astonishing and entirely unconfirmed statement that Spain has conceded in principle everything that the United States has demanded, including permission to the Cubans to govern themselves as they like.

TWO HUNDRED MASSACRED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
HAVANA, April 6.—[By Key West Cable.] Over two hundred reconcentrated, who left Havana to renew their labors in the country, availing themselves of the decree of Gen. Blanco, have been massacred by Spanish troops near Guines. The fact is absolutely true. The details, which have arrived only a few minutes before the steamer leaves for Key West, are terrible.

THE POPE'S MESSAGE.

Text of the Communications Had With President McKinley.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
MADRID, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The text of the Pope's message cabled to President McKinley is given as follows:

"As the head of religion of fraternity, I will solicit Spain to grant an armistice in the name of humanity. I pray you, pending the result of this step, to design to suspend all extreme measures."

President McKinley's reply is given as follows: "At least out of respect for Your Holiness we will wait, wishing success to your endeavors."

The above is a censored dispatch. The Pope's text may be given correctly, but the Spanish censor at Madrid probably edited President McKinley's response. Through its correspondent the World obtained at the Vatican the text of the President's reply, as follows: "An armistice is a question which concerns Spain and Cuba alone. But between Spain and the United States another question is pending, and I must receive a distinctly submissive and conciliatory answer from Spain."

IMPACHING THE PRESIDENT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Journal declares that President McKinley has deliberately tricked Congress and the country, and accuses the President and what it terms his "Wall-street Cabinet" of having spread reports of a warlike demonstration in Havana. The state of affairs in Washington, the Journal adds, is the most scandalous in the history of the country. There has always been a secret understanding with Spain that the independence of Cuba was not involved in controversy.

The Times attributes the delay of the message to the "dawn of peace in Madrid through an access of wisdom in the councils of Spain."

The Tribune says the President's policy of intervention without recognition is the one most likely to serve the welfare not only of this country, but also of the Cubans themselves. The Sun believes the country is nearer war than it was yesterday.

AN ARRANT FRAUD.

How Woodford is Sized Up by a Yellow Sheet.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
MADRID, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York Journal special from here via Biarritz says it is now certain that gross fraud has been perpetrated upon Congress in the hope of securing delay for Spain. It is painful to have to say hard things about a good man, but the fact is Woodford, in his ambition to play a historic part, had been leading the Spanish government to believe that the United States would be satisfied with something less than Cuban independence. At the same time, he has been holding out the hope to the government at Washington that Spain would yield to a demand for the surrender of the island. Yet he has known for days that Spain has absolutely refused even to consider the question of independence.

The whole Spanish nation, from the Queen and ministry down to the humblest peasant is unanimous on this point. There is not the faintest shadow of hope that Spain will either grant independence or pay indemnity for the loss of the Maine. Any suggestion to the contrary is absolutely false, and intended to deceive Congress. The reply of Spain amounts to this, and nothing more: she offers an armistice to the victorious Cuban army, and invites the United States to persuade the insurgent government to accept autonomy. She will not flinch from this position. Gen. Woodford knows this very well. If the question of peace or war depends upon the surrender of Cuba by Spain, then war is already a certainty. Every member of the Spanish Cabinet, to my certain knowledge, is determined that the Spanish flag shall remain in Cuba until it is expelled by superior force.

THE "MADRID LIE."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, April 7.—The correspondent of the Daily News describing the origin of the statement that America sought the Pope's mediation, says: "This 'lie from Madrid,' as they openly call it in the Vatican, has upset the calculations of the Pope, and may cause the entire ruin of the good offices of the pontiff because of intervention by the Pope, not only as the head of the Catholics, but as a European prince, as he wishes to be considered, his action thus being opposed to the Mapoe doctrine."

"It is supposed that Madrid gave this version to make it appear that the United States was backing down because unprepared for war. Papal action now continues in pressing Spain to accept the conditions of the United States and is working indirectly for the spread of the peace spirit in America. Even at the Vatican the indepen-

dence of Cuba now seems inevitable, with or without war."

THAT FLOTILLA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World cable from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, says that the Spanish torpedo flotilla is expecting to sail for Porto Rico. The whole squadron is ready to go to sea at a moment's notice.

SPANISH GENERALS PROTEST.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
MADRID, April 7.—[via Bayonne, France.]—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The World special says five noted Spanish generals called on the Queen Regent today and protested against the surrender of Spanish rights in Cuba. There is visible agitation in military and naval circles in Madrid, Barcelona, Ferrol and Cadiz.

UNITED FOR WAR.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The World declares that the President and Congress are now united for war. That the President does not believe that Spain can be brought to her senses. One whose power is said to be only second to that of President McKinley is represented by the World as saying tonight that unless Spain grants Cuba freedom nothing can prevent war.

STATUS AT MADRID.

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION GOES TO FRANCE.

Minister Woodford's Family Also Leaves the Spanish Capital—Rumors Growing of a Probable Settlement—Great Pressure Exerted.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6, 5:30 p.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The family of United States Minister Woodford will start this afternoon for Biarritz, France. The staff of the United States Legation has left Madrid, and will probably reside at Paris for the present.

Nevertheless, the latest information is of a more assuring character. A Cabinet council is now in session, and it is believed the deliberations are of a very important nature, but the ministers maintain absolute reserve. M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, visited United States Minister Woodford this afternoon.

LATER—9 p.m.—Mrs. Woodford, wife of the United States Minister, accompanied by her niece and Lieut. G. L. Dyer, the United States naval attaché, left by the 8 o'clock train for Biarritz. Gen. Woodford bade them farewell at the station. Considerable surprise is expressed at their departure. "In view of the settlement," said Miss Woodford remains, and it is explained that the others will return.

PUBLIC OPINION EXCITED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6, 7:40 p.m.—The official statement that affairs have taken a pacific turn has not yet become generally known, and public opinion remains excited. The bourse has declined heavily, owing to the belief that there is dissension in the Cabinet which, however, the ministerial supporters absolutely deny.

POPE NOT A ROOTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, April 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Pope's mediation will probably not go further, as President McKinley has declared that an armistice with the Cubans would not go to the root of the matter."

HOPE OF PEACE GROWING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6.—The hope of reaching a peaceful settlement with the United States is growing stronger. It is reported that the basis of an armistice in Cuba has been arranged. If this be true, a royal decree will appear in the Gazette tomorrow or Friday announcing the conclusion of an armistice.

The Vizcaya, and the Almirante Oquendo will await orders at Porto Rico.

TREMENDOUS PRESSURE EXERCISED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President has received advice and information which make him hopeful that war between the United States and Spain may be averted and an outcome of the Cuban situation secured that will be satisfactory to the people of the United States. The matter has not yet progressed to a stage that makes it safe to state this as more than a possibility, but the disposition manifested in the last two days by the Spanish government gives ground for an expectation that it will yield on vital points.

There has been a tremendous pressure brought to bear on Madrid from almost, if not all, influential quarters in Europe. The Queen's influence on the government, it is believed, will be exerted to the end that peace may prevail.

NEW NOTHING OF IT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Long, when shown the Madrid bulletin announcing a settlement, said: "I know nothing of it." He refused to say more.

SITUATION AT MADRID.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6, 12:10 p.m.—It is confidentially asserted at this hour that the proclamation of the Queen Regent announcing an immediate armistice in Cuba will be issued tomorrow. It is added that some of the Cabinet may resign. If necessary the ministry will be changed. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Duboskie, had an interview with the United States Minister today, and both seemed much pleased with the situation.

Official advice says President McKinley's message to Congress will not advise the recognition of the independence

of the insurgents, but will recommend measures looking toward the immediate cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and stability of government in Cuba in the interests of humanity and the safety and tranquility of the United States.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6, 12:15 p.m.—A ministerial crisis is imminent. It is understood that Señor Silveira, leader of the dissent Conservatives and the Conservatives, will, if necessary, accept office on a programme of an immediate armistice, with full authority to the Autonomist government to negotiate and conclude an immediate effectual peace in Cuba.

WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6, 10 a.m.—Washington's reply to the last suggestion of the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, by which it is understood an honorable peace, satisfactory to both countries, can be secured, was received at Madrid during the night. Its contents have not been divulged.

HAVANA'S HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Due to Sun and Not Excitement—Order Maintained.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
HAVANA, April 6.—[By Key West Cable.] The temperature here today is high, but it is due to the sun, and not to excitement. Individual cases, from business men to nervous ladies, are plentiful where apprehension takes the form of hurry, but just the same every plan has been made to leave the city at a moment's notice. The government deserves great credit for the fact that in a time of national excitement the best of order is maintained in Havana. The ordinary vocations are pursued without break or molestation.

The Mascotte arrived here this morning, and will be loaded on her return with passengers eager to get to the United States. The steamers Fern and Mangrove are still in the harbor with no orders, and with no indications of leaving for the north. It is safe to say that Havana, at this hour, is far quieter than Washington, New York or Chicago. Of course, many business men have made their preparations to suspend trading until times are quieter and the vexed questions are settled. News from Congress is naturally awaited with great anxiety, but no news is expected until the middle of the afternoon.

Mounted police, contrary to custom, surround Central Park and are stationed in the neighboring avenues and at the palace. The Spanish reports from Pinar del Rio say that when the reconcentrated left the capital of that province yesterday for the first time, four of them were assassinated by the insurgents.

GUARDING AMERICANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
NEW YORK, April 6.—The correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser cables from Havana this afternoon as follows: "Extra guards of mounted police have been placed around the Hotel Inglaterra and everywhere that Americans assemble. There is no sign of an outbreak."

UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

Americans Will Be Taken Care of if Woodford Leaves.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
MADRID, April 6.—Arrangements have been made to place American citizens and their property throughout Spain under the care of the British diplomatic representatives in case United States Minister Woodford is compelled to leave. No instructions, however, have yet been given to Woodford to that effect.

MADRID ANXIOUS.

The Government and People Awaiting the President's Message.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS BULLETIN.]
MADRID, April 6.—The situation here this morning is one of expectancy. The government and people are anxiously awaiting President McKinley's message to Congress.

WHAT SAGASTA "EXPECTS."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6, 2 p.m.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, on leaving the Palace today for his daily conference with the Queen Regent, declared to the reporters who questioned him a content, ruler but also a man who knew the danger of ministerial dissensions and said the Cabinet Council this evening would treat generally of matters before the Queen. In conclusion, the Premier denied the report of the embarkation of troops from the Philippine Islands.

SPANISH PRESS COMMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, April 6.—The Imparcial (Independent) commenting this morning upon the political situation, says: "President McKinley thought to frighten Spain with warlike preparations, judging the Spanish error as Napoleon, making the mistake of knowing that the Spanish government would not be so easily intimidated by the flood-gates of American patriotism, now threatening to overwhelm him."

Continuing, the Imparcial says: "The American plan at the outbreak of hostilities is to simultaneously attack Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Havana will be blockaded by day and bombarded by night."

Thereupon the Imparcial urges the government to take prompt action and so dispose the Spanish forces as to cut off the enemy's communications. The El Liberal regrets the "propagation from certain sources of pessimistic views invariably resulting in pessimistic reaction," adding:

"The popular feeling is beginning to pass from impatience to anger since mediation was announced and the obvious fact is that the Spanish government absolutely who was the petitioner for papal intervention. Aggravating the existing confusion came a letter yesterday evening saying the Pope would officially invite the Queen to solemnize Holy Week by granting the insurgents a truce, thus facilitating the pacification of Cuba."

In conclusion, El Liberal expresses fear that "Spanish dignity suffers from underhand maneuvers," asserts that the American plan at the outbreak of hostilities is to simultaneously attack Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Havana will be blockaded by day and bombarded by night."

CINCINNATI AN AROUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
KEY WEST, April 6.—After two hours' work, the tug Merritt and Leyden succeeded in pulling the Cincinnati off the mud bank, where the cruiser grounded at high water. It is believed

she had not sustained any damage, but a naval inquiry will be made.

The United States gunboat Henshaw arrived this morning from Lisbon, and anchored in the harbor.

FLEEING FROM HAVANA.

NINETY-SIX ARRIVALS AT KEY WEST WITHOUT LEE.

Nearly Four Hundred Passports Issued Yesterday by the Spanish Authorities—Big Crowd is Expected Today.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
HAVANA, April 6.—[By Key West Cable.] The Mascotte sailed this afternoon with a full complement of passengers, among them many distinguished families.

During the last twenty-four hours there have been issued 386 passports to persons proceeding about to proceed to the United States. Miss Clara Barton visited Gov. Gen. Blanco this afternoon. She left the palace at 5 o'clock, and expressed herself as satisfied with the visit.

LEE DID NOT COME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
KEY WEST (Fla.), April 6.—At 9:40 p.m. the steamer Mascotte arrived here with ninety-six passengers aboard. She is coaling at the government dock, and will return to Havana as soon as through. Consul-General Lee did not come. There is great excitement here. Every steamer on the Mascotte was engaged. The City of Key West will have a big crowd tomorrow. It is reported that there is great excitement in Havana.

AN EARLIER DISPATCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of the Bache and Mangrove from Havana with a large number of Americans on board. It is stated, however, that Gen. Lee did not sail. Secretary Long said that it had been decided to defer sending the message to Congress, but when asked if this decision had been influenced by the condition of affairs in Havana, he declined to answer.

When Assistant Secretary Day was asked the question whether or not Gen. Lee or any of the United States consuls had left by steamers sailing today he replied: "I have heard nothing."

SAW LEE'S DISPATCHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—At the request of the President, Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Sayers of Texas, the ranking member of the minority of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Dinsmore (Dem.) of Arkansas, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Newlands (Silver Rep.) of Nevada, to the White House this afternoon, and showed them Gen. Lee's cablegram.

The cablegram said that Gen. Lee was loading 2500 Americans, and it would be impossible to get them out of the islands before Sunday. He said the condition of affairs was inflamed, and the transmittal of the message might cause trouble. The President frankly explained the situation. He said the message would have gone in today had it not been for Gen. Lee's cablegram. The safety of Americans in Havana and Gen. Lee's personal safety made delay imperative. The Democrats all expressed themselves as satisfied.

WAITING ON LEE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is said the President is now waiting to hear that Consul-General Lee and other Americans have left Havana. The British Consul will telegraph as soon as they pass Moro Castle. Gen. Lee promised to leave at noon with the Fern, Mangrove and Bache, and the other Americans. The President says that as soon as they are safe the message will be sent in, and not till then.

VARIOUS RUMORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Many alarming rumors are afloat this afternoon regarding the safety of Gen. Lee and other consular officers stationed in Cuba, some even going to the extent of declaring that some of them have been attacked by mobs. The officials of the State Department attach no importance to these rumors.

Assistant Secretary Day said, in reply to an inquiry regarding the safety of Gen. Lee, that it was more than probable that he would leave Havana during the afternoon, and that every precaution had been taken for the safety of the consular officers and citizens of the United States throughout Cuba.

NOT TOLD TO LEAVE.

LATER.—The attitude of the public is one of quiet expectancy. The order maintained in the city is admirable. Consul-General Lee assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that he had received no instructions to leave Havana. It is reported, however, that some of the consular records were sent north by the Mascotte today. She is expected back from Key West on Friday. On the Bache, Mangrove and Fern there will be ample accommodations there to take away all who are entitled to go.

The G. Lawton Childs Company had intended to close their business here today, but have reconsidered their decision. That bank and the Hidalgo Company's bank were crowded during banking hours today.

Tomorrow, Holy Thursday, and the next day, Good Friday, will both be religiously observed in the quarters.

SMALLEY'S WISDOM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, April 6.—George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the Times, expressed the opinion that "Congress has done its worst, and President McKinley has regained control, if, indeed, he ever lost it."

ALL SORTS OF SCARES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
HAVANA, (Via Key West), April 6.—After many days of foolish confidence that nothing would happen, a number of people here, Americans and others, have been plunged into a state of alarm, and all sorts of rumors in advance of the message of the President to Congress.

No doubt many will leave as the result of a needless scare, since probably they would be as safe here as anywhere, were possible bombardment being left out of account. Some of the Spaniards talk wildly about the United States fleet being blown out of the water by fire from the Havana batteries on the

front, but as careful practice two days ago showed the inability of the guns to come within 100 yards of a target, the water at a distance of two miles or thereabouts, naval men need not be apprehensive of the effect of the Havana guns.

The story went north that forty mines had been recently sunk in Havana Harbor is not verified. It is improbable, likely enough, however, a single line and perhaps a double line of torpedoes have been laid in the narrowest part of the channel near the entrance.

Yesterday afternoon the Spanish general, Alexander, who, with the subordinate commanders, Rafael Cardenas, Jacinto Hernandez, Louis Decardelas and José Camejo, with 1200 cavalry and 2000 infantry, bound west. It is believed that the force has been ordered to join the other troops in Matanzas province, in order to repel the expected invasion of Maximiliano Gomez and Calixto Garcia, details of which have already been given.

ARE NOT BOLLERS.

Inaugurators of the "Radical Movement" Discuss Ways and Means.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Notwithstanding the impatience and disappointment caused among the Republican members of the House by the withholding of the President's message today, the frank statement of the President to the leaders and to several prominent Democrats that such a course was deemed absolutely necessary by Congress-General Lee to insure the safe departure of the Americans still in Cuba, has caused them to accept the situation in good faith. Some of the most radical, after hearing the statements of those who saw the President, appeared satisfied. Those with whom the President talked came away with a very strong impression that the message would move war unless Spain backed down squarely.

Pending the transmittal of the message, in view of the situation presented by the House, all plans looking to action in the House will be abandoned. But those who have been taking part in the radical movement, and who are now admitted to the President's party company with the President, are, according to the leaders of the movement, determined that they will ultimately obtain what they desire.

The conference which was to have been held tonight was abandoned, but those who originally inaugurated the movement met immediately after the House adjourned to discuss the situation. All who were not heartily in sympathy with the movement were invited to talk. Those at the meeting unanimously agreed to wait upon the message, but the movement for a caucus started by the President's early action was abandoned during the afternoon, exposed them to a danger of which they had not reckoned.

The caucus of Republicans which he called to mind them by the party action and place them in the position of bolters if the occasion arose for them to adopt a different plan of action. A committee of eight was therefore appointed to watch the situation and to devise ways and means to meet any emergency. The committee is as follows: Messrs. Hopkins of Illinois, Tawney of Minnesota, Cooper of Wisconsin, Hepburn of Iowa, Browne of Ohio, Joy of Missouri, Knox of Massachusetts, and Lorimer of Illinois.

Several rather vigorous speeches in denunciation of any policy of delay were made in the course of the meeting, one by Mr. Smith of Illinois. In order to emphasize this position, a proposition was made to unite with the Democrats and hold the legislature, adjourning from day to day until the message appeared and the House had acted on the Cuban resolution. But Mr. Hall of Iowa, who was speaking an ardent plea to allow the bill to come to a vote that the proposition was temporarily abandoned.

Whether it will be revived depends largely upon the course of events. It can be stated, however, that it is thoroughly contemplated. One of the other developments of the day was the proposition, in the event of a split on the Republican side, that the Democrats would unite with the bolters to allow the latter to force the issue. If the Democrats should assume the aggressive, the chances are they would solidify the Republican side.

Assistant Secretary Day and Attorney Griggs remained with the President over an hour, they went over the message at great length, discussing some of the paragraphs in detail. Senator Frye, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Adams, the ranking members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, were together some time at the White House. Assistant Secretary Day was asked if the recall of either Mr. Woodford or Mr. Dinsmore by Consul-General Lee at Havana had been formally ordered. "No," was the reply. "But ample measures have been taken to provide for the safety of the consular officers."

Whether a draft of the message had yet been transmitted to Madrid was not stated, but it is regarded as probable that it already has been communicated. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana has been one of the most constant visitors at the White House throughout the crisis. Shortly after 11 o'clock there were two more Cabinet arrivals. They were Secretary Alger and Secretary Long, and they consulted with the President.

JOINT NOTE OF THE POWERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was learned today that the Ambassadors and Ministers of the great powers of Europe stationed in Washington and representing Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France and Italy, at a meeting held at the British Embassy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon agreed upon substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war between the United States and Spain. So far as can be learned the note has not been presented, and it is understood its presentation depends upon the course of the events so developed within the next few hours.

UNCOMMON SENSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The course of the ambassadors and ministers, as well as their movements within the last twenty-four hours, have been surrounded with uncommon measures of caution and secrecy. It is a case which diplomats know how to exercise caution, and apparently the great powers officials. It was known last night that a meeting was held at the British Embassy last yesterday afternoon, but that the purpose of the meeting was not as it had occurred that no hint escaped as to its purpose, beyond the inference that it concerned the critical condition of Spanish and American affairs.

It was not until today, however, that it became known to those having access to the public mind that the discussion at the embassy took a definite line, and that the course of procedure was as well as its form, not only discussed, but apparently the discussion of the powers was so secret that it was not until today that it became known to those having access to the public mind that the discussion at the embassy took a definite line, and that the course of procedure was as well as its form, not only discussed, but apparently the discussion of the powers was so secret that it was not until today that it became known to those having access to the public mind that the discussion at the embassy took a definite line, and that the course of procedure was as well as its form, not only discussed, but apparently the discussion of the powers was so secret that it was not until today that it became known to those having access to the public mind that the discussion at the embassy took a definite 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THE TIMES—

Weekly Circulation Statement.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.
 Personally procured before me, Harry Chandler, superintendent of circulation for the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily bona fide circulation of the Times for each day of the week ended April 2, 1898, were as follows:
 Sunday, March 29, 1898, 25,000
 Monday, " 30,000
 Tuesday, " 30,000
 Wednesday, " 30,000
 Thursday, " 30,000
 Friday, April 2, 1898, 30,000
 Saturday, " 30,000

Total for the week, 184,000
 Daily average for the week, 26,285
 (Signed) HARRY CHANDLER,
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1898.
 (Seal) THOMAS L. CHAPIN,
 Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., 184,000 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week, were all printed on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 30,731 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertising has the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time, and it furthermore guarantees that the circulation of THE TIMES regularly exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.

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Los Angeles Daily Times.

(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

trouced a joint resolution to protect the Americans in Cuba, which directs the President immediately to order all vessels of war of the United States in the vicinity of Cuba to proceed to Havana without delay to protect all American citizens, and bring away in safety all who desire to leave the island.

AMPHITRITE JOINS THE FLEET.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Capt. Sampson's big war fleet at Key West will be still further strengthened in a day or two by the arrival of the double-turreted cruiser Amphitrite, which left Beaufort this morning for that purpose.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

NEW YORK, April 6.—This evening Rubens supplemented his utterances of this afternoon with this written statement appearing over his name in the evening papers was based on the indications appearing that the object of the United States in refusing to recognize the independence of Cuba was to annex the islands to the United States. It was in view of this fact that I expressed the determination of the Cuban army the President, but all of course, welcome the American army to aid us in achieving our independence.

A WAR LOAN.

John A. McCall Says the President Can Have All He Wants.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Several officials of the administration called informally at the White House tonight and had a conference with the President. Secretaries, Long, Bliss, Alger and A. T. G. Griggs were among those who saw the President, who left the Executive Mansion early, and the President retired before 11 o'clock. None of them would discuss the situation in any of its phases.

Assistant Secretary of State Day, who has been assigned to him, and the dynamic cruiser Scorpion was ordered to his squadron.

COL. VAN HORN'S ORDER.

DENVER, April 6.—Col. J. J. Van Horn, commanding the Department of the Colorado, received a cipher message from the War Department today in order to test the new elevating apparatus. The test was not made solely to demonstrate the utility of the apparatus, but also to see if the turret could be used in the field. The test was successful, and the turret was found to be of great utility in the field.

THE BROOKLYN'S GUNS.

FORT MONROE (Va.) April 7.—The Brooklyn, flagship of the flying squadron, tried her 8-inch guns today in order to test the new elevating apparatus. The test was not made solely to demonstrate the utility of the apparatus, but also to see if the turret could be used in the field. The test was successful, and the turret was found to be of great utility in the field.

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THE BROOKLYN'S GUNS.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

get 500 more to New Orleans before Saturday.

ARMY ORDERS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Specials from points in the West, where army points are located indicate that orders have been received from Washington to have every man ready to move at a moment's notice. Preparations to this end are being rapidly made by the Twenty-second Infantry at Fort Crook, Neb.; the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; the Eighth Infantry at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Salt Lake, Utah. The orders have been issued and camp outfits are being put in shape.

OHIO'S WAR FOOTING.

COLUMBUS (O.) April 6.—The Senate has passed the bill for appropriating \$1,000,000 to the Ohio National Guard on a war footing. There was not a dissenting vote.

SPAIN ORDERS SMALL ARMS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A telegram received at the Navy Department today from the Spanish Ambassador at London announces that the Spanish officials have contracted with Vickers Sons, Maxim and other European manufacturers for the prompt delivery of 200,000 stands of arms and the necessary ammunition.

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(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

management might have been concluded. There is abundant evidence that President McKinley would have been willing to build a golden bridge for the retreat of Spain from her extreme and impracticable pretensions. But the controversy has gone far beyond this point. It is doubtful whether either President McKinley or Secretary Taft, or the Cabinet of either, any longer possesses a free hand. The efforts of the war party in the United States, malignant and despicable as their tactics have been in many respects, have been apparently too successful, while in Spain the officers are hardly more favorable.

According to our Madrid correspondent, the country appears quite willing to face the risks of war.

The Daily News says: "As prudent men, the Americans naturally shrink from the sacrifices of war from the doubtful experiment, Cuban independence would involve. A very little may turn the scale in favor of peace, and perhaps the war may be averted."

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF WAR.

LONDON, April 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it is understood that the authorities at Washington have cabled instructions to their representatives on this side of the Atlantic to purchase additional munitions in Europe.

WARLIKE CARGO.

LONDON, April 6

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

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AND FROM 18,000 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 10 cents a month, or 5 cents a day. DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$1.50

A YEAR, \$15.00. WEEKLY, \$3.00.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1907, 15,111

Daily Net Average for 1908, 16,000

Daily Net Average for 1909, 17,000

Daily Net Average for 1910, 18,000

Daily Net Average for 1911, 19,000

Daily Net Average for 1912, 20,000

Daily Net Average for 1913, 21,000

Daily Net Average for 1914, 22,000

Daily Net Average for 1915, 23,000

Daily Net Average for 1916, 24,000

Daily Net Average for 1917, 25,000

Daily Net Average for 1918, 26,000

Daily Net Average for 1919, 27,000

Daily Net Average for 1920, 28,000

Daily Net Average for 1921, 29,000

Daily Net Average for 1922, 30,000

Daily Net Average for 1923, 31,000

Daily Net Average for 1924, 32,000

Daily Net Average for 1925, 33,000

Daily Net Average for 1926, 34,000

Daily Net Average for 1927, 35,000

Daily Net Average for 1928, 36,000

Daily Net Average for 1929, 37,000

Daily Net Average for 1930, 38,000

Daily Net Average for 1931, 39,000

Daily Net Average for 1932, 40,000

Daily Net Average for 1933, 41,000

Daily Net Average for 1934, 42,000

Daily Net Average for 1935, 43,000

Daily Net Average for 1936, 44,000

Daily Net Average for 1937, 45,000

Daily Net Average for 1938, 46,000

Daily Net Average for 1939, 47,000

Daily Net Average for 1940, 48,000

Daily Net Average for 1941, 49,000

Daily Net Average for 1942, 50,000

Daily Net Average for 1943, 51,000

Daily Net Average for 1944, 52,000

Daily Net Average for 1945, 53,000

Daily Net Average for 1946, 54,000

Daily Net Average for 1947, 55,000

Daily Net Average for 1948, 56,000

Daily Net Average for 1949, 57,000

Daily Net Average for 1950, 58,000

Daily Net Average for 1951, 59,000

Daily Net Average for 1952, 60,000

Daily Net Average for 1953, 61,000

Daily Net Average for 1954, 62,000

Daily Net Average for 1955, 63,000

Daily Net Average for 1956, 64,000

Daily Net Average for 1957, 65,000

Daily Net Average for 1958, 66,000

Daily Net Average for 1959, 67,000

Daily Net Average for 1960, 68,000

Daily Net Average for 1961, 69,000

Daily Net Average for 1962, 70,000

Daily Net Average for 1963, 71,000

Daily Net Average for 1964, 72,000

Daily Net Average for 1965, 73,000

Daily Net Average for 1966, 74,000

Daily Net Average for 1967, 75,000

Daily Net Average for 1968, 76,000

Daily Net Average for 1969, 77,000

Daily Net Average for 1970, 78,000

Daily Net Average for 1971, 79,000

Daily Net Average for 1972, 80,000

Daily Net Average for 1973, 81,000

Daily Net Average for 1974, 82,000

Daily Net Average for 1975, 83,000

Daily Net Average for 1976, 84,000

Daily Net Average for 1977, 85,000

Daily Net Average for 1978, 86,000

Daily Net Average for 1979, 87,000

Daily Net Average for 1980, 88,000

Daily Net Average for 1981, 89,000

Daily Net Average for 1982, 90,000

Daily Net Average for 1983, 91,000

Daily Net Average for 1984, 92,000

Daily Net Average for 1985, 93,000

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The President's message was not sent to Congress yesterday. It probably will not be sent before Monday. It was withheld upon telegraphic advice from Consul-General Lee, to the effect that it will not be possible to get the Americans safely out of Cuba sooner than Sunday, and that their lives will be endangered if the message be sent to Congress before that date.

These representations were sufficient to stay the hands of Congress for the present. It would of course be a grave error for us to endanger the lives of a large number of American citizens by too precipitate action. Such time as is needed to secure the safety of Americans now in Cuba must be granted, and will be granted.

Advices from Madrid indicate the reopening of negotiations between this country and Spain, and announce the intention of that country to "proclaim an immediate armistice, with a view to the eventual granting of Cuban independence." There is little probability that the new negotiations with Spain will result in any practical solution of the question at issue.

Spanish diplomacy is but another name for trickery. But any representations from Spain may properly be considered, inasmuch as a few days more of delay before resorting to force seems to be inevitable, as well as justifiable.

The destruction of the Maine in Spanish waters, if accomplished by the aid or sanction of Spanish officials, was an act of war, and constituted in itself a just cause for war. The evidence that the Maine was destroyed by design is so strong as to be almost, if not quite, conclusive.

The most logical course for our government to pursue would be to make the destruction of the Maine the basis of its case against Spain, and to proceed to action directly upon that line. The questions of Cuban independence, and of the cessation of the inhuman warfare upon the island would naturally come in for adjustment before our account with Spain could be settled.

This view ought eventually to prevail; that the Maine disaster will be given the place of first importance which it deserves in the resolutions to be adopted by Congress, and in the course of procedure which will follow. The findings of the naval court point to this line of action as wisest and best. While the question of Cuban independence is one of great consequence, the destruction of our battleship is to us of more direct and vital importance, and affords us full justification for aggressive action.

In holding Spain responsible for the blowing-up of the Maine, we stand upon solid ground, which admits of no diplomatic quibbles nor of temporizing tactics.

The tension of the situation is a severe test of the patience of the American people. It must come to an end soon. The utmost expedition must be used to get Americans out of Cuba; and when this has been accomplished, we must act promptly and with vigor, if we would retain the respect of the civilized world.

Henri Waterson's simile about the march through a slaughter-house into an open grave is something that it would be well for Spain to dwell upon before it turns loose the dogs of war against our beloved Uncle.

We are informed, via Madrid, that "a terrible surprise is in store for the United States." Maybe De Lome is going to write another letter; we feel confident that's it, or else Weyler is going to make a speech.

Time is wanted to get the Americans out of Cuba, but we fail to hear anything about its being necessary to have time to get the Spaniards out of America. This is a significant circumstance.

The citizens of Aguas Calientes, Mex., have celebrated the declaration of war between Spain and the United States, and probably had just as much fun as though they had not had their blow-out prematurely.

While we have been so loudly talking about war with Spain, the Standard Oil Company has gobbled up the oil company at Puente without firing a gun—but the price of oil has gone up a few pence.

The yellow newspapers would doubtless be rejoiced to see an immediate declaration of war, even if it meant the death of Gen. Lee and every other American in Cuba. And of such is putrid patriotism.

Some one should undertake to stay the hand of slaughter in Texas until war is declared. A Texan can be put to better use in these times than being killed in a street fight or lynched by a mob.

The committee on the Maine matter has been discharged and the committee of the whole will now take the matter in hand, looking to a settlement. The first meeting promises to smell of powder.

The Congressional reconcentrados are very restive, but it is perhaps fortunate for the Americans in Cuba that the trocha is still strong enough to hold them for a few days.

It appears quite evident that ex-Minister Phelps finds it impossible to break off the habit of being a muggump and a mighty poor specimen of one at that.

If Uncle Sam were as particular as the prize fighters seem to be, he never would go to war with Alfonso until that youngster had established a reputation.

San Pedro is at last safe, but we will only hooray in small type for

for the pull of Uncle Collis will again get into first-class working order.

We do not need an ally. But, by Jove, if we should, we know just where to find one. Why would we do as the most good.

There is an old-time about about the missing of troops at Chickamauga, but, alas, dear old Pap Thomas is not there to command them.

We trust that putting new bottles into the old monitors will turn out better than the experiment of putting new wine into old bottles.

Father Leo appears to be having considerable difficulty in finding any place at the table where he can take a hand in the game.

As a diplomatic acrobat and juggler, Spain does a very handsome turn for a nation that is otherwise such a lightweight.

Archbishop Ireland's name "sounds more like that of a man with a shillalah looking for a fight, than an ensign of peace.

Spain's Easter egg is likely to have a cast-iron shell and a smoking fuse sticking out of the business portion of its egg.

The President has discontinued his receptions in order that he may assist at the one we intend to give Spain.

A gunboat has been named after Topeka, and now there will be no living on the same continent with that town.

To the Cincinnati: Get out of that, you old stick-in-the-mud. Later: She appears to have got.

One of the first things necessary to be done appears to be the capture of those Georgia mules.

Spain is buying mules in Georgia. Perhaps she hopes to be able to kick us into submission.

The war paint of the putrid press is yellow, of course, like everything else about it.

Señor Polo is optimistic of peace, with the wish doubtless father to the thought.

That latest Andree pigeon story is one that would be pie for the marines.

The spring crop of cruisers promises to be simply immense.

Spanish 4's continue to have that tired feeling.

SENTENCE MITIGATED.

Redmond is Glad He Championed Seaman Pitkin's Cause.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch to the World from London says that William Redmond, M.P., who was suspended from the House of Commons for protesting against the punishment of Naval Seaman Pitkin for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day, said to the World correspondent:

"I am well satisfied with the result of the protest which we made in Pitkin's case. Owing to the general official attitude of the action of the naval court, even by the English Ministerial press, the First Lord of the Admiralty has completely changed his attitude and has announced a substantial mitigation of Pitkin's sentence."

"Pitkin was originally sentenced to five days in a cell, deprivation of his good-conduct badge, and reduction to second class for simply wearing a shamrock. Owing to our protest, the sentence has been reduced to three days in a cell, and the other more serious punishments are cancelled."

"For years the Irish members have demanded the action of the military authorities for refusing to permit Irish soldiers in the British army to wear the shamrock, and the St. Patrick's day soldiers' strike has been punished for which that patriotic emblem."

"We have now done for the Irish sailors of the British navy what has already been accorded to the Irish soldiers in the British army. I am glad and I am gratified to think that my suspension has aided in drawing public reprobation, even in England, down upon the gross scandal and the outrageously tyrannical exercises of official power. Pitkin is the last Irish national seaman who will suffer for being proud to proclaim himself an Irishman on St. Patrick's day."

RECEIVED WITH COOLNESS.

Balfour's Statement "Feeble in Manner as in Matter."

NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch to the World from London says the promised statement by Arthur J. Balfour, government leader and Acting House Secretary in the House of Commons on the eastern question, was a profound disappointment. The House was crowded, and every embassy except the Russian was represented in the diplomatic gallery, but the announcement was as feeble in manner as in content, and was received with marked coolness by the supporters of the government.

Sir Charles Dilke put the case in a nutshell when he said: "This policy of leaving Wei-Hai-Wei was adopted last Wednesday to throw dust in the eyes of the public and satisfy the critics of the government in the ministerial press. Wei-Hai-Wei is valueless unless fortified, and Mr. Curzon never answered my question whether the government intended to fortify it. As to the assurances of China in relation to the Yang-Tse Valley, they are equally illusory, as the valley has no frontage on the sea, and if Russia chose to descend upon it."

The important feature of Balfour's statement, was his appeal to the common sense of the world—the United States, France and Germany—to join with England to prevent Russia from absorbing the Chinese trade.

Mother and Child Burned.

BOWLING GREEN (O.), April 6.—Mrs. George Carr and her two small children were burned to death last night. The Carr home was discovered to be on fire, and Mrs. Carr rushed in to rescue her two sleeping children. Before she could do so, however, the building was enveloped in flames and all three perished.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] C. P. Posey is at the Imperial.

A SIGN OF RELIEF.

CHILDREN, CALM YOURSELVES, AND SLEEP SECURE.

The Defense of Los Angeles—A Land Officer's Views of the Conditions. There is No Cause for Alarm. Thank God!

LOS ANGELES, April 6.—[To the Editor of the Times:] Monday evening's Express contains, under the heading, "Los Angeles Defenseless," an article giving the opinion of a gentleman who was "formerly of the navy" (H. M. or U. S. is not stated), as to what might happen to Los Angeles in case of war with Spain.

As all readers may not be familiar with the article referred to, I will repeat the essence thereof.

A Spanish squadron sails from the harbor of San Francisco, and as war exists between the United States and Spain, no one suspects, of course, that the fleet might have sailed for these shores.

The cunning Spaniards, however, have sailed direct for San Pedro, and, arriving in this vicinity, remain at anchor, until a dense fog settles over the seas and shores, when they, picking up the pilots awaiting them, slip in, and, having readily found safe anchorage, disembark a landing force of 2000 men, under the command of a general, and, as anticipated, "they would find no one to oppose them."

As Mr. Randolph H. Miner executes his diversions against Los Angeles and return, including the looting of the banks, in ten hours, though the distance between that place and San Pedro is about twenty-five miles, or fifty miles both ways, his plan of invasion resolves itself, into about the following proposition:

In order to get through with the programme in time, the invading force would be taken at once to the railway depot, provided with first-class return tickets, and, carried direct to Los Angeles without undue delay. As, however, four hours out of the ten are mapped out for the transaction of business in Los Angeles, a judicious arrangement of affairs would allow sufficient time to give the Chamber of Commerce, or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, a judicial hearing, and, if necessary, an opportunity to banquet the invading forces, at which banquet the National Guard might be employed to guard the distinguished guests, it would therefore expedite and facilitate matters if the bank presidents would meet the invaders at the doors of their banks, and hand over to them the treasures sought.

During the progress of the banquet, Gen. Last, as a last resort, is expected to telegraph to San Francisco for artillery, presumably for the safe conveyance of the treasure to San Pedro, though, considering the distance between the two points, the San Francisco authorities could hardly comply with the request in time to be of any benefit.

After the banquet, the invading forces would return to San Pedro, accompanied by the local real estate men, who would try to induce them to invest some of their newly-acquired wealth in that promising borough; finally the fleet would depart to leisurely bombard, against the laws of all nations, the open towns of Redondo, Santa Monica, etc., as provided for by Mr. Miner.

The citizens of Los Angeles need not be alarmed that anything as pictured by Mr. Miner would happen to them. Fortunately for them the commander of a Spanish squadron of the dimensions mentioned by Mr. Miner has no military training, and, as a consequence, education and common-sense to know that in case of war, his movements will be watched and divined; he will furthermore, have a better opinion of American ingenuity to find ways and means to meet emergencies, and a stronger regard for our courage, and, last but not least, a higher sense of duty than to imperil the lives of his troops by attempting a dense fog—without pilots, without guiding shorelights and deprived of the use of his own electric searchlights, to move them close to shore of a sea known to him only by his navigation charts, and to accept it for a fact that he will not meet with opposition.

So far, as to Mr. Miner's plan, now that can be done to protect Los Angeles.

In case of war with Spain, speaking of Southern California exclusively, danger could come by way of the sea only, but so soon as the presence of a Spanish fleet in the Pacific could be ascertained, measures could be taken to protect against all emergencies, and the coast line would be divided into districts, each district being under the command of a general, and the holding in readiness of sufficient rolling stock to move all troops at a moment's notice.

First.—The placing along the coast of detachments of the Signal Corps, augmented, if necessary, by infantry and cavalry, for observation and reporting purposes. The concentration of all available military forces at a point south of town admitting of communication by rail with either of the seacoast points, and the holding in readiness of sufficient rolling stock to move all troops at a moment's notice.

Second.—The selection of defensive positions in the approaches to Los Angeles from either of the seacoast points, the proper strengthening of the field works, and the construction of field gun emplacements on the hills commanding the foreground of such positions, and the construction of easy grades to reach the emplacements.

Third.—The removal of all fences and obstacles in front of the positions, to clear the field for rifle and gun fire, and the action of cavalry, and the utilization of all wire fence material in the construction of parallel lines of obstruction in front of the defensive positions.

The removal of all stores and provisions, and especially of all cattle and draft animals behind the lines of defense.

The officers in command should realize that it is of the greatest importance that the field be cleared of all obstacles, and as much as possible their men, with the terrain selected for the field of action, I refer especially to the four feet below low water, to make the gun and rifle fire effective when applied.

Los Angeles should have two batteries of field artillery, and raise a strong body of cavalry. Nothing is so effective to check and throw into disorder an advancing foe as a dash of cavalry attack executed into the flank of a moving column. The erection of earthworks at seacoast points, except of the most formidable kind, and mounted with the very best and heaviest modern guns, would rather aggravate than improve the situation. If the ship's guns cannot be answered by the shore guns, at least the same caliber, it would be imprudent to undertake anything to draw their fire or to expose the troops in it.

A landing should, therefore, under the present conditions, not be opposed, but an advance into the interior should be met and checked in positions safely out of reach of the ship's guns.

Anybody of a military turn of mind cannot help but be impressed with the splendid adaptability for tactical evolutions of the approaches to Los An-

gles as traversed by the railroads to San Pedro and Santa Monica. Without going into further details, I venture to predict that should an attempt at the invasion of Los Angeles be made with but 2000 men—and more Spaniards will probably never be available for such purposes in Pacific waters—such feebly undertaking would result very disastrously to the invading force, provided, of course, that everything had been done to prepare for its reception, as indicated herein.

The citizens of Los Angeles need not be alarmed; the town harbors brave men and brains enough to frustrate any such invasion as premeditated by Mr. Miner, and that without having to telegraph to San Francisco for artillery in the very hour of distress.

LEO SUTOR.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The New Organization of College Men Begins Its Career.

The University Club of Los Angeles has been fairly launched. A final meeting of the club was held last evening in the Wilcox Block and a number of college men were present.

W. A. Spalding acted as chairman and Russ Avery as secretary. The Committee on Organization, appointed at the preliminary meeting last week, presented its report and by-laws for the club. With some changes the by-laws were adopted.

The name of the club is to be the University Club of Los Angeles. Its purpose will be to foster and promote intellectual and social fellowship among its members. The membership will be limited to men of liberal education who have attended a college, university or professional school of approved standing and who are engaged in intellectual pursuits. The officers of the club will be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and a number of directors. The first three officers named were elected last evening. Pending the first annual election, the temporary officers were continued in office.

Regular meetings will be held on the first Wednesday of each month and the programme will include a banquet. The following committees were appointed: Membership, John D. Gish; Finance, T. D. Mott, Jr., W. H. Workman, Jr., W. E. Lloyd; Social Entertainment, Edgar W. Camp, W. T. Craig, D. Edelman.

The charter members of the club are: Warren E. Lloyd, University of California, '95; James B. Scott, Harvard University, '96; Dillon Richards, University of California, '96; Edgar W. Camp, Beloit, '96; Homer Laughlin, Jr., Stanford, '96; Robert D. Emery, University of Vermont, '96; William A. Spalding, University of Michigan, '95; Leslie R. Hewitt, University of California, '96; Hugo A. Kiefer, Stanford, '96; D. H. H. Van Gorden, University of California, '97; W. H. Workman, Jr., Stanford, '97; R. H. Edelman, University of California, '94; D. W. Edelman, University of California, '98; John Darwin Gish, University of California, '98; Edward D. Pallett, North Carolina, '98; George M. Trowbridge, Amherst, '98; Rev. Butte Estes, Howard, Western Reserve, '93.

WILL CALL AN ARMISTICE.

Contractors Engage to Stop the Carpenters' Strike.

CHICAGO, April 6.—President Kruse of the carpenters' district council, will call an armistice in the carpenters' strike, at the request of a number of contractors who are eager to put a stop to the tie-up by conceding the demands of the malcontents.

The terms of the armistice will be presented to the members of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association for their signatures at the quarters of the Federation of Labor.

Such was the effectiveness of the strike that an informal gathering of the contractors decided that early efforts should be made to remove the obstacles in the way for completing the buildings. About 5000 men are involved.

MORALES REPORTED DEAD.

Killed With Five Companions by Guatemalan Soldiers.

PAXACA (Mex.), April 6.—Advices which have not as yet been authenticated, have just reached here of the killing of Col. Prospero Morales, the Guatemalan revolutionary leader, and five of his companions.

It is stated that they were near Frontera, in the State of Chiapas, and that they were on their way to join a large body of their followers who were congregated near that place, when a troop of Guatemalan soldiers crossed over into the territory of Chiapas, and surprised and killed all of them. Col. Morales had his plans all made for another invasion of Guatemala, and was backed in the project by a syndicate of wealthy business men of Mexico.

Some Facts About Torpedoes.

[Collier's Weekly:] Torpedoes are divided into two general classes—mines and movable. The former consist of the buoyant and ground mine, while the latter class is subdivided into the automobile and dirigible. The automobile mine has been known until now

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 6.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.29; at 5 p.m., 30.30. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 57 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 81 per cent.; 5 p.m., 80 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 10 miles. Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum temperature, 60 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Temperature.—Maximum temperature, April 5; minimum temperature, April 6:

Max. Min.	Max. Min.
Boston..... 25	Buffalo..... 20
Chicago..... 22	Kansas City.. 20
New York..... 24	Pittsburgh... 24
Washington.. 28	Cincinnati.. 24

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles... 53	San Francisco.. 46
San Diego..... 54	Portland..... 40

Weather Conditions.—A storm of moderate energy prevails this morning on the North Pacific Slope. Rain is reported from the British boundary to Central California, and cloudy, threatening weather from thence to the Mexican border. The rainfall has been light, except at Eureka, where it exceeds an inch and a half. Warmer weather is generally reported west of the Missouri River, though fresher weather continues in the Missouri Valley.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy and unsettled weather tonight, with showers; generally fair Thursday.

WEATHER FORECAST.

San Francisco, April 6.—For Southern California: Cloudy Thursday; southwesterly winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

San Francisco Supervisors have passed a resolution abolishing scavengers. The law has at last taken a hand in the suppression of the yellow press.

At last San Diego has found a way to dispose of its garbage. After the failure of scow and crematory, it has turned with glad relief to the ever-yearning stomach of the humble hog.

San Pedro sailors will not be found in the rear rank when the call comes for able seamen to report for immediate service. Every man in town can handle a boat, and is simply waiting for a chance to enlist against the Spaniards.

Murderer Arthur is well satisfied with his life sentence. Considering the circumstances he would be hard to please if he were not. His imagination must have dwelt a good deal of late on constriction of the trachea and its probable consequences.

No better use could be found for the fiesta fund than its application in the equipment of a regiment in case of need. The Committee of Thirty knows its business. It is possible, however, that the people will demand the carrying out of the fiesta plan, war or no war.

The resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the Cuban question have the true ring, and will undoubtedly be echoed by a great majority of the public-spirited commercial organizations throughout the country. Spain will soon discover that we as a nation are something besides shop-keepers and pork-packers.

Don't monkey with Millitas! It may be little and unpretentious, but it owns some women capable of making things hum. These ladies objected to having their asparagus canned by the blaseyed heathen from over the sea, and they raised a riot in which asparagus and Chinamen were mingled in a species of potpourri, while an interfering constable got slapped real hard.

The meeting of the Academy of Sciences on Tuesday next will be a specially interesting one. W. L. Watts, assistant in the field of the California State Mining Bureau, will deliver an address on the oil-yielding formations of the Puente hills, with remarks on the Los Angeles oil fields, the address being illustrated with stereopticon views. Mr. Watts has been for some time hard at work on his annual report to the State Mining Bureau.

Here is a chance for any enterprising man who wants to rise like Silas Lapham. The Bakersfield Mirror says: "One of the latest discoveries, and perhaps one of the most important, in the land district, is a mineral paint ledge. It has been traced several hundred feet, and where opened up shows a wide ledge. The paint has been examined by experts and pronounced all right. Thus may be added another production to Kern county's already large list."

Here is a bit of astonishing information from the local columns of the Fresno Republican: "The officers have in found themselves all at sea in reference to the immediate whereabouts of the Cross Creek bandits. Most of the men who had been out in the hills of Mariposa county hunting the robbers have returned, and they are now waiting to hear of the actions of the men in some other place so that they can get a fresh clew." Meantime those bandits must be having fun.

Postoffices and Pensions.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, March 31.—A post-office was established today at Calasas, Los Angeles county, Cal. Star service was today established between Plainburg and Athlone, Cal. Postal commissions were issued to California postmasters today as follows: William B. Faulkner, Bethany; J. J. Van Doran, Oleta; Eli J. McJide, Dixon; Reuben Hunter, Livermore; Paul Meyer, Fairfield; John L. Sebastian, Springfield. Arizona postmasters were commissioned today as follows: Thomas M. Baldwin, Bellemont; Anne Dalton, Adelaide. Pensions were granted to citizens of California today as follows: Original—Patrick Goggin, Vallejo, \$8; George W. Hanson, San Jose, \$6; William A. Millard, Mayfield, \$6; William Moody, Hopland, \$8.

Wanted for Forgery.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Fred D. Farwell for forgery at the instance of H. H. Edmunds, compiler of the Los Angeles Directory. Farwell was employed by the Directory Company as a solicitor of advertisements. He is charged with forging the name of a local harness dealer in an order for \$10 worth of advertising, on which he was paid a commission by the company. Farwell has not yet been arrested.

Events in Society.

Speaking of War.

The wedding of Mrs. Virginia Herick Anderson, daughter of Maj. Bell, and James Albert Phillips of Ottumwa, Iowa, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at St. John's Church. The Rev. B. W. R. Taylor performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride wore a very handsome tailor-made gown of blue cloth with vest and collar of white broadcloth, and a picture hat of black straw trimmed with acorn-pleated black chiffon and black ostrich plumes. The crown was of pale blue gauze, and beneath the brim was a cluster of pink roses. An immense bunch of white carnations and maidenhair were carried. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips took the train for San Francisco immediately after the ceremony, and will make an extended trip, including a visit to Canada. After May 15 they will reside in Ottumwa.

The wedding of Miss Eva Mae Milligan, daughter of Mr. A. Harris, to Albert L. Dennis, assistant superintendent of circulation of The Times, at the home of the bride, on South Spring street, was a very pretty affair. The ceremony was performed at 1 o'clock by the Rev. W. F. Day, D.D. The wedding march, Sousa's "Bride Elect," and "Call Me Thine," were played by an orchestra composed of Horace King and Julius Stamm, violins; S. K. Dolphin, clarinet; Harry Parker, flute; J. Woodward, trombone; and Walter Brown, double bass. The rooms were effectively decorated, the hall and back parlor with Henrietta roses, and the front parlor, where the ceremony took place, with white roses, bridal wreath and smilax. In the bay window, where the bridal party gathered, were portieres of smilax, fastened at the top with a large bow of white satin and looped back with white ribbons. In the dining-room, where refreshments were served, the decorations were all in pink roses, carnations and knots of pink satin ribbons being used about the table, and roses and smilax bunched at the mantel and fireplace. The bride wore a charming gown of cadet blue cloth, with a vest of white broadcloth silk, finished with white applique and a row of white satin straw, trimmed with white aigrettes and rose-colored satin veiled in white dotted gauze, and she carried a large bouquet of white roses and maidenhair. Miss Lela Milligan, Mrs. J. W. Woodward and Miss Blanche Day assisted in receiving. The gifts were numerous and very pretty. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis left in the afternoon for a short trip. Among those who witnessed the wedding were:

Mrs. G. F. Dennis,	Lichtenthaler,
J. W. Harris,	Spence,
J. W. Woodward,	Charles Howe,
Thomas Edwards,	Kussman,
Lucien Howe,	Roam,
H. W. Duncan,	Glinch,
Earlly,	Corra,
Fernald,	Evans,
Barrows,	Edsall,
Misses—	Weyer,
Havemann,	Dancy,
Lela Milligan,	A. Varian,
M. Tedford,	W. Kay,
Misses—	
G. F. Dennis,	F. Pfaffinger,
J. W. Harris,	W. F. Bowker,
J. W. Woodward,	Ed Parker,
Thomas Edwards,	S. K. Dolphin,
Lucien Howe,	H. R. Dennis,
H. W. Duncan,	Master Fred Dennis,
Earlly,	Stamm,
Harry Chandler,	King,
J. Baum,	Brown,
H. Gilmore,	

A delightful musicale was given by the pupils of Mrs. Jenny Kempton and Mrs. Roth Hamilton yesterday afternoon at the residence of the latter on South Spring street. The drawing-rooms and hall were decorated with profusions of yellow roses, marigolds and Lady Banks-shire roses. The programme, which was very enjoyably rendered, was as follows:

"Trio, 'Yet Once Again' (Mozart)—Misses Hamilton and a special quartet.
"My Laddie" (West)—Miss Rie Anderson.
"Ah! 'Tis a Dream" (Hawley)—Mrs. J. F. Dennis.
"Il Bolon" (Verdi)—Claud Friel.
Waltz, "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod)—Miss Birdie Chanslor.
"The Tac" (Planquette)—Miss Maude Friel.
"The Holy City"—Mrs. Belle Rank.
"The Flower Girl" (Beregiani)—Miss Mary Yarrando.
"For All Eternity" (Mascheroni)—Miss Alva St. Cyr Bennett. Violin obligato by Miss Mullins.
"The Flight of Ages" (Bevan)—James Martin.
"O, Luce di Quest Anima" (Donizetti)—Mrs. Dwight Whiting.
"Ave Maria" (Luzzi)—Mrs. Charles Grierson.
"Ah, Non Credea" (Bellini)—Mrs. Abbot Kinney.
"The Garland" (Mendelssohn)—Miss Emma Graves.
"O Mio Fernando" (Donizetti)—Miss Florence Oliver.
"Slavonic Song" (Chaminade)—Mrs. T. E. Rowan.
"Longing" (Millard)—Mrs. Bushnell.
"For This"—T. E. Rowan.
"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (St. Saens)—Miss Louise Clark.
"Abbey Portals"—Mrs. Frank Colby.
Duet, "Maying" (Smith)—Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Rowan.
Mrs. W. D. Larrabee and Miss Tinker assisted as accompanists, and among the guests were:

Medames—	T. E. Rowan,
Percy Hoyle,	W. L. Graves,
E. R. Kellam,	Sheldon Jordan,
Leo,	M. C. Burnett,
W. G. Hutchinson,	Brown,
Cornelius Cole,	Bushnell,
Barlett,	Bennet,
Hervey of Chicago,	J. J. Akin,
Eugene Campbell,	G. A. Stevens,
O. A. Whitcomb,	Wigman,
Stevens of New York,	J. A. Anderson,
A. S. Robbins,	C. H. Hancock,
Misses—	
Waddell,	Beatrice Hoyle,
Pauline James,	Dora James,
Mary Weber,	Messers,
Bertha Weber,	Dwight Whiting,
Hoswell,	E. L. Brown,
Virginia Whitcomb,	Bushnell,
Ethel Mullins,	Dr. Yarrando,
Grace Cole,	

The Russian Art Club's programme at the Russian yesterday morning was arranged by Mrs. Motley Flint, and proved one of unusual interest. The meeting was devoted entirely to the consideration of mural decorations, illustrated by a large collection of carvings and Copley prints. The mural decorations of the Boston Library were described by Miss Marble and Miss Wether; those of the Congressional Library by Mmes. Danskin and W. E. Dunn; Ira O. Smith and W. J. Washburn; of the hotels at New York, by Mrs. J. O. Koeppe; and of the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, New York, by Miss Marie Crow.

The next lecture by Mrs. George A. Caswell will be given Saturday afternoon in the Friday Morning Club Hall. The subject will be "Modern French and English Painters and Their Works."

Speaking of War.

You've been going around with a chip on your shoulder, talking about Spain and what you would do if you were McKinley; you also had the nerve to declare that you wouldn't buy a shirt or a new hat till this Spain business was settled, for you expected Uncle Sam to buy you a new outfit this spring to go and fight Spain in. There are a great many men who do lots of talking who are not so anxious to go and get shot as you may think. It won't be any disgrace to you if you dress up a little, anyway; it might even get you an officer's UNIFORM. We'd like very much to have you look at our great line of Spring Shirts at \$1.00 and over. New line of up-to-date Hats at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Silverwood

Hatter and Gentleman's Furnisher,
124 South Spring Street.

New Fiction.

The Celebrity.
By Winston Churchill; price, \$1.50
For Love of Country.
By Cyrus Townsend Brady; price, \$1.25
A Desert Drama.
By A. Conna Doyle; price, \$1.50
By Right of Sword.
By A. W. Marchmont; price, \$1.25
Parker's 246 South at (Near Public Library).
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books we have in Chicago.

When you make up your mind that home is not home without a piano come here and we will sell you the RIGHT SORT of an instrument. Easy terms and full value.

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We'll Keep Open
Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening till 11 o'clock for the convenience of our customers. Stock kept on hand for immediate delivery of all styles and prices.

FREE OF ANY COST.
Our stock of materials is complete and our prices are reasonable. Stock kept on hand for immediate delivery in both styles and prices.

The Eclipse Millinery.
337 South Spring Street.
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STRICTLY RELIABLE.
For correct FITTING and GRINDING of glasses contact us. Fit and comfort assured. Eyeglasses free of charge. Stock kept on hand for immediate delivery in both styles and prices.

J. J. Marshall Optician
Established 1855.
245 S. Spring
Best quality of crystal lenses \$1.00

I attend to all work personally. I guarantee every correction. Full care for your eyes while you are using glasses fitted by me. Lastly, I am personally responsible—I pay no salaries—thus my charges are reasonable.

Thorough Examination Free.
DELANEY, THE OPTICIAN. 513 S. Spring St.
Best quality of crystal lenses \$1.00

and Mrs. Calvin Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, Miss Lena Winton and Herbert Fairbank of San Francisco.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.
About twenty women, alumnae of several of the foremost universities of the country, will meet Saturday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock at the Eboli, to formally organize a Kappa Alpha Theta Alumnae Club. The aim of the new club will be social and literary.

Delightful programmes and hundreds of fine photographs will be features of the art and travel reception at the Young Women's Christian Association tomorrow this afternoon from 3 to 5:30 o'clock, and this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

The Corrallo Club and a number of other friends were entertained at a dancing party by Mrs. J. W. Rogers last evening, at her residence on Thompson and Twenty-third streets. Two Italian boys, with harp and violin furnished music, and less and punch were served throughout the evening. The rooms were prettily decorated with paper sprays and roses. Besides the club members the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Whitney of Michigan, Mr.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.
239 Broadway. Tel. 904 Main.

Kid Gloves.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal sale of the past few weeks in this department, our regular lines are still unbroken. As a final to this important occasion we shall for the remainder of the week

Make a Special Easter Offering.

Of Ladies' 3-clasp Kid Gloves, 3-strand Embroidered Backs, all sizes, in all the new spring colors, including tans, modes, browns, reds, pearl and white

At \$1.00 Pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp Real P. K. Gloves, complete color assortment;

At \$1.25 Pair.

Ladies' Genuine French Kid Gloves, handsome two-toned Embroidered Backs, all shades, made to order;

At \$1.50 Pair.

Ladies' Finest Quality Cherette Kid Gloves, 2 Clasps, Embroidered Backs, shades to match new spring costumes;

At \$1.75 Pair.

Latest Paris Novelty.

Ladies' Pique Suedes, the most stylish Glove for street wear ever imported. Come in all the soft shades, neutral tints and staple colors;

At \$2.00 Pair.

H. JEVNE

ALL Kinds.

We make them fresh every day, and in such a variety that you cannot fail to find your favorite flavor. We have become somewhat celebrated for the excellence of our Chocolates. Suppose you take home a box of our Chocolates to the family. They will be appreciated.

208-210 South Spring Street. Wilcox Building.

Only \$15

Solid Oak Bedroom Sets, nicely grained, finely polished. We told you about these sets in our Sunday and Monday ads. They are on exhibition in the south window of the BIG NEW STORE. The best values in the city. Come in and see 'em.

Niles Pease Furniture Co.,
430-441-443 South Spring St.

Messrs. Stockwell & Scholl

Announce the formal opening of the

Scholl Gallery

at
317 West Third Street,
adjoining Unity Church,
for today.

An interesting exhibit has been prepared for the occasion.
Music 2 to 4:30 p.m.
The presence of yourself and friends is requested.

Newberry's

"We Lead in Quality and Quantity."

Testing Teas...

It still goes on and is a big success. People are buying and saving money.

All the \$1 and \$2 teas are all moonshine. Don't be deceived. The following prices will get you the best, imported:

Gold Seal Oolong, India, English Breakfast, Young Hyson or Gunpowder, per pound **65c**

Gold Seal Japan, the best uncolored Tea, imported, per pound **45c**

Cad's Super Store
314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.—
REFRIGERATORS.

J. C. Carver Co.

War on Groceries. Buy before They Advance.

Ranch Eggs, per doz. 15c	Assorted Table Fruit, per can. 9c
4 large cans Tomatoes 25c	Shepp's Coconut, per lb. 20c
10 bars Petroleum Blea Soap 25c	4 cans Salmon 25c
6 lbs. Peaches 25c	Lion Coffee, per lb. 10c
4 cans Peas 25c	2 pks Shredded Wheat Biscuits 25c
2 pks Caraml Cereal 25c	Price's or Cleveland's 1-lb. Baking Powder 35c

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IT PLEASES THE MOST CRITICAL

Gas Ranges

No fires to build
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Terms: One Dollar per month.

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The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating

Diseases of Men Only

Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharges, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

To show our sincerity and ability

We Will Not Ask for Money Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody.

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Fine Wines and Liquors. Make a specialty of Eastern Shipments. Ship, Mail, Freight prepaid to any part of United States, Canada or Mexico. Tourists respectfully invited to sample our goods. Family trade carefully attended to. Free delivery. 131 S. Broadway.

DISAPPOINTED BODY.

CONGRESS DID NOT GET THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Galleries Were Closed Out and Senator Davis Told in Secret the Reason for Delay.

AMERICANS UNSAFE IN HAVANA

SENATOR CHANDLER PUTS POINTED QUESTIONS ABOUT IT.

House Members Feel Keenly the Failure of the Executive to Send in the Long-Promised Document—Volunteer Forces.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Congress is disappointed, but bows to the necessity of giving Consul-General Lee time to remove Americans from Havana. The President's message directing this was sent to Havana only yesterday, and the fact was recognized that less than twenty-four hours is not enough warning. The "reconcentration" have practically decided to compel action Monday. They probably will not do so more time. The President's message will be a ringing one when it does come. Today, when Senator Davis announced the postponement to the Senate, Senator Chandler demanded: "Does the message from Minnesota know that the message really has been prepared?" he asked.

"Yes," was Senator Davis's response.

"Did the Senator see the message?"

"Yes," again replied Senator Davis.

"Did the Senator read the message?"

permitted Mr. Chandler. Again Senator Davis replied affirmatively.

"And is the message one for which we can afford to wait?" finally inquired Senator Chandler, and to this question Senator Davis gave an affirmative response.

This satisfied Mr. Chandler and his fellow-Senators, and should satisfy the country.

INTENSE EXPECTANCY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—When the Senate convened today intense expectancy, amounting to excitement, prevailed both on the floor and in the galleries. The President's message had been positively promised, and its coming was awaited with genuine anxiety. Ten minutes after the Senate convened consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill was resumed, and the exception of eight minutes consumed by executive session, in which Senator Davis announced that no message would be sent in today, almost the entire session was consumed by the appropriation bill. It was practically completed with little delay for the day.

After waiting patiently in the galleries and corridors of the House for hours, many of them from 8 o'clock until shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, the thousands who had come to hear the President's message turned away weary and disgusted at the delay. Never was there such disappointment at the Capitol. The members felt it even more keenly than the spectators, and for two hours afterward they stood about the lobbies discussing the latest phase of the situation. The news of the proposed armistice, which came on the heels of the announcement that Gen. Lee had cabled for delay, received quite as much attention as the request of Lee.

The debate in progress in the House over the Army Appropriation Bill attracted little or no attention. It was completely overshadowed by the more absorbing question. Considerable opposition to the bill developed on the ground that its provision for an extension of the regular army in time of war to 104,000 men would be in violation of the National Guard and the volunteer forces, upon which the country had heretofore relied in time of stress. There will be a strong effort to recommend the bill tomorrow.

SAN PEDRO FIGHT.

Went Over Because Stewart Was Not Prepared.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The San Pedro fight went over today in the Senate today because Senator Stewart was not ready to take up the question. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment, so that the contest probably will take place tomorrow.

SAN PEDRO GOES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The provision in the Sundry Civil Bill appropriating \$400,000 for the construction of a deep-water harbor at San Pedro, Cal., in accordance with the plans of the board appointed by the President, was agreed to by the Senate.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—SENATE.—A memorable scene was presented at the opening of the Senate today. An audience that tested the full capacity of the accommodations had filled the galleries hours before the Senate convened. It was by no means an ordinary crowd of gallery habitués. Members of the families of most of the distinguished men in American public life were there; prominent representatives of several foreign legations occupied the diplomatic gallery, and persons distinguished in all walks of life had come to witness that which promised to form an important page in American history. A message was to be received from the President of the United States that might, in its results, mean war between two great nations, and intense interest bordering upon anxiety was depicted on every countenance.

In the private gallery sat Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the brilliant "Black Jack" who won fame on many a hard-fought field, and served long in the body upon which his widow now looked. Accompanying her was Miss Cisneros, her ward, who was rescued from a Spanish prison where she had been incarcerated for allegiance to the cause of Cuba and her agents. In the diplomatic gallery was the distinguished Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Great Britain. It was the first time he had been in this place since the inauguration of President McKinley, and at that time occupied a seat on the floor of the Senate.

Seats in the executive gallery had been reserved for a party from the White House, but their occupants were late in coming. Senator Proctor was

the first Senator to make his appearance on the floor. As he quietly wended his way through the Senate to his seat, the people in the galleries recognized him, and a slight ripple of applause ran through the great crowd. Mr. Proctor seemed to be embarrassed by the attention which he received and soon afterward disappeared in the cloakroom. A vase of beautiful Easter lilies occupied the desk of Senator Foraker.

Mr. Allison asked unanimous consent that the Senate resume consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill. This was agreed to, and amid a buzz in the galleries the clerk began to read the bill.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate go into executive session. Division was demanded and the vote, 25 to 11, disclosed the absence of a quorum. A call of the Senate was requested. While this was pending hundreds in the galleries awaited the action of the Senate with almost breathless interest, as all realized that after waiting for hours to hear the message read in the Senate they were likely now to be disappointed. The call of the Senate indicated the presence of seventy-three members.

Mr. Mills of Texas expressed the hope that the call for the yeas and nays upon the motion of Mr. Davis would be withdrawn, and that the Senate might without division go into executive session. On a viva voce vote the motion prevailed, and the Vice-President at 10 p. m. ordered the galleries cleared. After the galleries had been cleared, Senator Davis explained the reason for the delay in sending the message. He said it was due to the fact that there had been some delay in getting Consul-General Lee and other Americans out of Havana, and that more time was absolutely necessary for this purpose. Hence the President did not consider it wise or humane to send in the message, which might precipitate serious trouble and endanger the lives of these people. The latest statement was that there will be no message until Monday, in order to let Gen. Lee and other Americans get out of Cuba safely.

Eight minutes afterward the Senate resumed legislative business in open session. As soon as it became noised that the galleries were again opened a tremendous buzz and a few minutes later the galleries were again nearly filled.

The reading of the Sundry Civil Bill was completed, and the amendments which had been passed over informally were taken up. An amendment by Mr. Cullom appropriating \$15,000 to restore the banks of the Ohio river at Shawneetown, Ill., recently swept away by floods, was adopted.

An amendment which was practically a war measure was proposed by Mr. Pettus of Alabama. It provides an appropriation of \$200,000 to be immediately available for the improvement of Mobile Bay, in order that the warships and their barges might reach the wharves of Mobile to obtain coal and supplies. Mr. Pettus and Mr. Morgan made an appeal for the amendment as a measure really necessary as a matter of national defense.

Mr. Allison said he was opposed to making a river and harbor act out of the Sundry Civil Bill.

Mr. Gray of Delaware advised Mr. Allison that he had an amendment for the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Del., because the wharves of that city, which were working upon army and navy supplies, were seriously embarrassed by the condition of the harbor.

In reply Mr. Allison said any measure providing necessary means for the national defense would pass both the Senate and House promptly. He believed that if the proposed amendment was necessary for the national defense, it ought to be passed upon by a committee of the Senate which had that subject under direct charge. He suggested, therefore, that all such amendments should be submitted to the proper committee. Meantime he asked that the bill be laid aside and the whole question gone over.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—As the hands of the clock pointed to 10, the Speaker rushed through his way through the green baize leading from the lobby to the House and ascended the rostrum. With two whacks of the gavel the great multitude was hushed. The members and many of the spectators in the gallery rose and stood with bowed heads as the blind chaplain of the House delivered the invocation for the divine aid in this day's deliberations.

There was a general understanding on the floor, soon after the House assembled, that the message would probably not be sent to Congress. In the packed galleries this fact was not known, and the people momentarily expected its appearance. As the families of many of the members could not obtain admission to the galleries, Mr. Bailey asked if the Speaker could entertain a request that the members be permitted to bring their families upon the floor. The Speaker answered in the negative. The rules strictly prohibited him from entertaining such a request.

It having been arranged that the Army Appropriation Bill should be a special order for today, not to interfere with a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Speaker recognized Mr. Hull, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to call up.

A wrangle followed as to whether the bill should be considered in committee of the whole or in the House, and as to the limits of debate. The galleries watched these preliminaries impatiently, but with interest, as both the leaders on either side, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, and others participated in the sparring. It was finally agreed that the bill should be considered in the House, but all efforts to arrange a limit upon the debate failed, owing to the objection of Mr. Marshall (Rep.) of Illinois, who is one of the most bellicose members upon the floor.

Mr. Hull, in a dispassionate statement, explained the features and purposes of the bill, and the advantages of the proposed three-battalion formation, which have been fully covered in the Associated Press dispatches. The President's message, he said, was absolutely obsolete, and it would be murder to order the army of the United States to go into battle under the present law. The character of modern firearms made an open formation absolutely necessary.

Mr. Marshall (Rep.) of Illinois followed Mr. Hull. He endorsed the main features of the bill but expressed his opinion that no captain could handle a company of 250 men under the new formation. The debate drifted along with considerable range, many members participating.

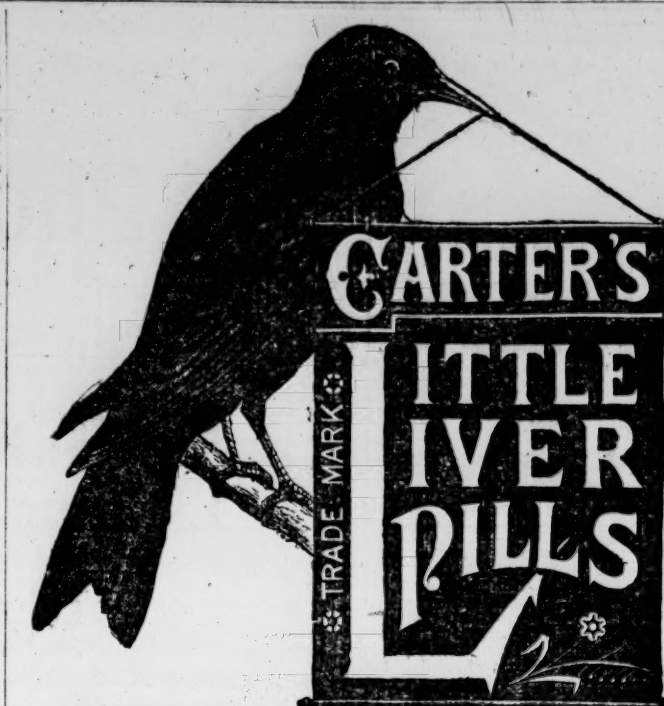
Mr. Lacey (Rep.) of Iowa aroused the first outburst of applause from members and galleries when he said that he regretted that war seemed inevitable, but that one good thing would come of it. The regiment of the State of Iowa to see which should be in the front in battle, and which would stay the longest.

When the report was circulated and confirmed that there would be no message today, there was an exodus of disgusted people from the galleries, and the members gathered in the lobby to discuss the situation. Interest in the debate on the Army Bill almost ceased and it drifted along in a desultory fashion.

Mr. Hull (Rep.) of Pennsylvania opposed the bill because he believed it was inimical to the volunteer service of the United States. In time of war the volunteer forces, he thought, ought to do the fighting. The regular army should not be increased, as was proposed by this bill, to 104,000.

VOLUNTEER FORCES. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The main



SUBSTITUTION THE FRAUD OF THE DAY.

Don't hesitate to ask for Carter's.

See you get Carter's.

Take nothing but Carter's.

Insist on having Carter's.

The only perfect Liver Pill.

SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

argument used against the bill was that in case of war the National Guard and volunteer forces could supply the troops necessary above the regular army of 26,000. This was met with the contention that as one-quarter of the expanded regiments would be regulars, they would be ready for real service in a much shorter time than the volunteer forces could be. An amendment was offered to reduce the size of the companies from 250 to 200. At 2 o'clock, without action on the bill, the House adjourned.

MR. PEARSON'S RESOLUTION. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative Pearson of North Carolina, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the following joint resolution: "Whereas, the government of Spain for three years past has been waging war in the island of Cuba against the revolutionary government established in that island, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution; and whereas, this war, by reason of the unusual and uncivilized methods resorted to, has caused unprecedented loss of life and destruction of property, not only to the opposing forces, but to innocent non-combatants, by reason of the process known as reconcentration, and has caused serious injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, disturbing the business of our country, and causing loss of public health and comfort by reason of a proximity of pestilential diseases, causing of government to expend millions of money in patrolling our coasts, and in policing the high seas in order to maintain the obligation of neutrality, and finally, when our forbearance has already been taxed to its limit, our battleships anchored in the harbor of Havana and on a friendly visit is destroyed by an accident so unaccountably atrocious, there is no definite prospect and no present energetic efforts on the part of the government of Spain to suppress the revolution and restore to the United States, and whereas, the further prosecution of hostilities will result in further injury to the commercial and business interests of the United States without benefit to the government of Spain; then,

Resolved, that we recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba, and will accord to its government all the rights and privileges of a sovereign state, under the law of nations.

"Resolved, that the cooperative interests of the United States, as well as the highest considerations of humanity, constrain our government to intervene for the purpose of ending the contest, and the President of the United States is hereby clothed with power to use all the land and naval forces in order to accomplish this end."

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The United States Civil Service Commission announced that on April 25, 1938, examinations will be held at all places throughout the United States where the commission has competent boards of examiners, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the general steamboat inspection service, and especially two vacancies in the district of Alaska, one in the position of inspector of hulls, and one in the position of inspector of boilers. All persons who are residents of California, Oregon or Washington, and who are otherwise qualified, may be examined for positions in that district.

GATTERER MUST ANSWER.

Justice Owens Thinks He Helped to Stop Alibi.

The examination of Gatterer and Alibi, alleged cow-thieves, on the charge of grand larceny, was concluded yesterday in Justice Owens's court. Alibi was discharged, but Gatterer was held to answer, with bail fixed at \$2000. It was shown that Alibi got half of the cow stolen by Brockwell and Cassullo, but it could not be proven that he knew how the meat was procured. Gatterer's guilt in the matter was quite conclusive. A decision has not yet been rendered in the case of Brockwell and Cassullo.

MADE HIS MARK.

Peter Jackson's Impress Left on Oliver Leving's Nose.

Oliver Leving, a husky Irish lad from Troy, N. Y., had a fight with Peter Jackson in the Our House saloon Tuesday evening. Jackson hit Leving on the nose, and the latter was trying to get at Peter with a razor, when Officer Lehnhausen appeared and stopped the fight. Leving still wears the impress of the Ethiopian's molar on his nose, and to make his punishment worse, Justice Morrison fined him \$10, with the alternative of ten days in the City Jail. Jackson is a half-witted negro, who is considered dangerous when under the influence of liquor.

ROUNDED UP.

THE GANG OF FOOTPADS ALL IN JAIL.

McMahon Boys Arrested Last Night. One of Them Wounded by the Detectives.

WAS SHOT WHILE ESCAPING.

ALL OF THE TRIO HAVE SERVED TIME IN PENITENTIARIES.

The Police Have Positive Evidence Against the Men—French Peterson Said to Have Made a Confession.

The two of the three footpads who have been holding up citizens in the hill district of the city, and who escaped when their companion, French Peterson, was arrested Monday, Detective Paul Flanner followed them on a run down Pearl street while Detective Goodman went into the house and caught the third of the footpads, Frenchy. The men were taken to the station, and the one who was following to stop, and when they kept on running fired at them. The detective was not certain that he had hit either man, but the hat of one of them dropped and the detective picked it up as he ran alone. The fugitives escaped in the hills and hollows of the neighborhood.

Yesterday the whole detective force turned out to hunt the two footpads who escaped. They received a "tip" as to their identity, as stated in The Times. They learned that the two had been in the house at No. 731 Lazard street last night. The men were Dennis and William McMahon, both of them footpads, and their capture was brought about by a series of circumstances.

The footpads jumped out of the window of Mrs. Westphal's house at No. 63 Pearl street Monday morning, and the police followed them on a run down Pearl street while Detective Goodman went into the house and caught the third of the footpads, Frenchy. The men were taken to the station, and the one who was following to stop, and when they kept on running fired at them. The detective was not certain that he had hit either man, but the hat of one of them dropped and the detective picked it up as he ran alone. The fugitives escaped in the hills and hollows of the neighborhood.

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N. B. Blackstone Co.

DRY GOODS.

Telephone Main 239. 171-173 North Spring Street.

RELIABLE GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

News of New Dress Goods.

The display of Dress Materials will be particularly interesting tomorrow, attractive as to weave and coloring, decidedly interesting as to price. We attempt no descriptive detail here—a mere mention of their worthiness and cost, with the suggestion that you see them.

50c Dress Goods.

Three lines of 50c Dress Goods that deserve special mention—

Figured Etamine, forty-two inches wide, all wool; Bayadere Cheviot, broken checks and pretty little figures, medium spring colors..... 50c

Silk and Wool Arabesque,

Soft wool background, unique silk patterns in bold relief; also Vigoreaux Suing, plain, flat weave, for tailor suits, twelve colors, at..... 75c

Imported Suit Patterns,

Ranging in price from \$10 to \$30; never a prettier showing, never one more deserving of admiration; complete in assortment, pleasing in price; color effects—Grenadines, Renaissance, Ruband Croisee, Carreaux a Jour, Souffle Parisienne, Bayadere Poplins (Silk Striped).

Black Dress Patterns.

Mohair, Crepon, Brocatelle, Souffle, Grenadine.

\$1.50 Dress Materials.

English and French Coverts, Herringbone, Corded Poplin, Whipcords, Prunella.

\$1 Dress Goods.

Quality of material and exclusiveness of design are two of the more important reasons that induce you to seek dollar dress goods here. The new shades and colors are here, to be sure, including serpent green and pearl; at this price we offer Muscovite, Whipcord, Covert Cloth, Plain Poplin, Seine Cloth.

Block Checks

Will meet with immediate favor, soft-toned colors..... \$1.25

Tailor Whipcords,

Mixed and plain, designs that are evidence of the weavers' skill, colors that illustrate the art of European dyers..... \$2.00

Black Dress Goods

Display will commend itself to you. You will find ready for inspection and your criticism—Soliel, Mohair Crepon, Prunella, Lansdown, Poplins, Henrietta, Canvas, Grenadine (Plain and Striped).

Black Mohair, Ripple Bayadere, 45 inches wide..... 50c

Black Figured Wool Duchesse, 48 inches wide..... 75c

WILL PLEAD INSANITY.

THEORY OF SHOPLIFTER EVANS'S DEFENSE FORECAST.

Rev. Lloyd Jenkins Charged Him With Being Insane—An Alleged Attempt at Suicide in Jail—More Booby Recovered.

Insanity is to be the defense of Benjamin Evans, the expert shoplifter who was arrested by Detective Hawley last Monday. It will not be claimed that Evans is a simple kleptomaniac, but that he is a downright crazy man. At least that theory of defense appears to be foreshadowed by the action of Rev. D. Lloyd Jenkins, who interested himself in Evans's behalf yesterday.

After visiting the prisoner in the City Jail, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins repaired to the County Clerk's office, where he swore to a complaint charging Evans with insanity. Mr. Jenkins said he had known Evans several years, and had long been convinced that he was of unsound mind. Evans will probably be examined as to his sanity today before Judge Clark.

It may be that an alleged attempt to commit suicide in jail Tuesday night was but a bluff on the part of Evans to give color to his plea of insanity. Jailor Richardson was informed by cell-mates of Evans that he was restless all night, and they detected him climbing last night and tying together pieces of cloth, as though preparing a rope with which to hang himself. When the jailor's attention was called to this, Evans had been found from the upper tank in which he had been confined, to the big exercise room downstairs, where closer watch can be kept on him.

Tuesday afternoon the detectives recovered an additional \$200 or \$300 worth of Evans's booty. It consisted principally of fancy work and bric-a-brac. Evans was found at the residence of Walter R. Bullock on Boyle Heights. Bullock is the Jonathan Clark waiter, who was a friend of Evans, and one of the few persons whom Evans admitted to his room at No. 1244 South Spring street, where the big haul of plunder was made Monday afternoon.

Bullock was looking up all the things ever brought to her house by Evans, when the detectives called there. She said Evans had been a regular visitor to the house for a long while, and never called without bringing her a present. She and her husband regarded him as a wealthy but eccentric man, whose hobby was to buy things and give them to his friends. They had no idea the things were stolen, and as soon as they learned of his arrest they decided to hand all the presents they had received from him over to the police.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Auble visited another Boyle Heights residence and recovered more "rich presents" made by Evans. Mr. Auble said the family who had them was a respectable one, and he believed, innocent of knowledge that the goods had been stolen by Evans. For that reason he refused to make the name of the family public.

Evans himself exonerates Bullock and Clemons, the two men who used to visit him at his room of all blame. In fact Evans seems to have enjoyed the confidence of a large and select circle of acquaintances, who believed him an honorable man, but eccentric.

TIN-HORN GAMBLERS.

New Complaint Filed Against Aschner, Gay and Cattlett.

A new complaint was filed in Justice Morrison's court yesterday against Morris Aschner, Richard Cattlett and James Gray, charging them jointly with larceny of N. W. Clark out of \$221. Cattlett and Gray appeared in court in person. Aschner was not present, but was represented by counsel. The case was continued till today for arraignment. Cattlett and Gray were released on their own recognizance. Aschner is out on bail.

The warrant sworn out by Andy Barber for the arrest of Aschner and Bryan for disturbing the peace has not yet been served. It has been turned over to Officer Fowler, who will endeavor to bring the culprits before the bar of justice today.

Although the prosecution of the gamblers who are alleged to have larceny of old man Clark was apparently begun in good faith, the opinion seems to be that it will end in a fiasco, like so many similar cases that have gone before.

Crushed to Death.

CARSON (Nev.) April 6.—Neil Neilson, who was engaged in getting out clay and gravel for use on the streets of that city, was crushed to death today by the caving in of a high bank. His body has not yet been recovered.

Your Easter Outfit



Wouldn't be complete without a pair of our handsome new spring shoes. Our stock comprises all the very latest things in footwear and it will repay you as a matter of art to see the many dainty shapes we are now showing.

We are distributors in Los Angeles for the celebrated Wright-Peter Co., and this means much to many.

Our spring sale still continues.

ROCHESTER SHOE CO., 105 N. Spring St.



Lucky Bedroom prices—for one week only.

Special value at \$12.50.

It's plain but solid, serviceable. What you usually see marked \$15.

One worth \$25, now \$20.

With a cheval dresser and desk, mirror \$25 in a beauty.

A \$40 one, this week \$30.

Of solid oak, the mirror is beveled French glass, \$15.00.

This one \$45 instead of \$60.

Of elegant curly birch, the mirrors of beveled French plate, \$25.00.

I. T. MARTIN,

531-533 South Spring St.

Buy of the Maker.

Children's

ROGERS NOT DEAD.

THE OLD BOOM OPERATOR REPORTED DEAD ON THE TRAIL.

But Ralph Rogers, His Son and Daughter are Now in Dawson.

LOST ALL OF THEIR EFFECTS.

BUT MADE A STAKE BY CATERING TO THE LOVE FOR PIE.

A Good Description of the Country, Food in Dawson Plentiful—Ten Million Dollars Estimated to Be Taken Out This Season.

It has been freely rumored about town lately that Ralph Rogers, one of the Los Angeles county pioneers, was dead, and that he had formed one of the number that had succumbed to the hardships encountered on the trail into the Klondike country.

Rogers was one of the best-known men in Los Angeles, for it was he who helped to lay out the western part of the city; was one of the organizers of the Second street canal line; laid out Garvanza, and built the hotel there, and was one of the most successful operators during the boom period. When the boom collapsed Rogers owed \$50,000, and had debts owing to him aggregating \$300,000. The difference between a rich man and a poor man is a matter of a few days' work. Rogers is not dead, but very much alive, and again on the high road to prosperity at Dawson City. The letter is dated September 14, 1897.

"We left Dyea on September 3," writes Mr. Rogers, "and on our way up the river we upset our boat and lost everything in the river. I had just \$50 in cash. We were barefooted and almost without clothes. My daughter commenced making pies, and sold a cut of pie and a cup of coffee for 75 cents. Leslie and I commenced packing, and earned another outfit and got to Lindeman in a month. On October 12 we got a passage with a lot of the biggest cowboys you ever saw, and on the 14th they ran us on a rock in Lake Bennett, and we lost part of our bacon, all of our butter and sugar and salt, and got everything wet and almost spoiled. They wanted to go into winter quarters at every camp, and finally I bought another boat and left them. Three men and myself put our things in the boat and ran as far as we could, but were too late to get through. On November 17 we were frozen in, the thermometer at 62 degrees below zero. We packed everything on sleds and moved down the river fifteen miles and then built a small cabin; we stored our things, and leaving Leslie and my daughter, I came on to Dawson. They will be here shortly. I have started up a store with \$100 worth of stock, and I could have it all on a sled at one load."

OVER THE TRAIL TO DAWSON.

The trip to Dawson, in the Northwest Territory, has been much misrepresented, according to Mr. Rogers, and for the benefit of his friends intending to follow in his footsteps he gives a full and decided account of the country that has to be traversed from Dyea to Dawson.

"Dyea is an island made by the river separating at what is known as the ferry," he remarks, "and is a very insignificant place, and Skagway is very little better. They are located alike, with very steep granite and porphyry mountains, and the river is very shallow. The river is very swift and has bottom from one-half to two miles wide with fine soil and timber. Sheep Camp, fourteen miles up at the timber line, is surrounded by high mountains covered with glaciers. After leaving here a cross-over is made to Crater Lake, a beautiful sheet of water two miles across. To reach it a glacier has to be crossed. This is six miles from Sheep Camp. Three miles from there is reached Lone Lake, and one mile and a half more to the point of a mountain to Lake Lindeman, six miles away. This lake is the largest and deepest in the region, and is almost surrounded by mountains."

"From Lindeman to Bennett there is a small stream about one-half mile long, full of rocks and a terror to boatmen. Here the Skagway or White Pass trail enters. Bennett is twenty-seven miles long on a fair day, and 127 when the wind is blowing from the west. The trail of Bennett, Caribou Crossing is a wide, sluggish stream six miles in length, with high timber along its banks. The trail of Lake just above the windy arm of Togish Lake. This lake forms one of the prettiest spots I ever saw. It enters into Marsh Lake through a narrow strait, and is very pretty stream eight miles long, lined with fine timber. On the west side of the lake, and destroyed all of the timber. From here on we had the finest wood ever saw. Two hours to last us a week, and we Alaskan travel invites to living."

"The Yukon, after leaving the lakes, was a disappointment to me. It runs like a millrace, and is full of islands. The steersman is not safe if he looks away or shuts his eyes a minute. There are fine camping places all the way—every half mile if desired. The mountains run up almost like bluffs, with here and there a bare island. I suppose, for almost any purpose, the timber is spruce, alder, willow, birch and cottonwood, almost any of it good for house logs. The spruce is 100 feet in height. The Canon and White Horse Rapids are unlike anything I ever saw, for the water of a large surface is crowded between two walls not exceeding 100 feet, but if one will just let his boat alone it will go through in spite of everything. The water is all right, for they know it, and all they can do is to go through. A great deal of the scare we got from people going to the States is all in the head. A good horse-sense and goes ahead, and trip in here is not any worse than anywhere else away from railroads. After people reach the divide, they seem to be forever ruined for truth and veracity. I suppose I will be no exception to the rule."

"The country has plenty of grass, plenty of cranberries and blackberries all over the hills and valley. They freeze and keep all winter. I can go out and pick a bushel of them any time. Now, some people will say they never saw this. Some people never saw anything. When gold was dis-

covered but few believed it, and new diggings are being opened every day, and there are men right here who do not believe it is true. Instead of Bonanza and Eldorado being the only gold-bearing ground, there are hundreds of acres running back twenty and thirty miles, proving almost as rich. Claims I could have bought on Bonanza, Hunker and Skookum for \$500 when I first came, are now paying \$500 per day. We have three claims in the heart of these diggings, and as we are striking it rich every day, we expect some one will strike us to buy our claims any day. We will get five more claims after a little while, when I get caught up so I can look around, and I will buy one-half or whole interest when I can. There has been \$2,000,000 taken out of here since this winter, and over 1200 men have gone out this way.

"It is no great hardship to travel here if one has dogs. I would rather go out this way than by boat in summer. What are called outside dogs are worth from \$100 to \$200 here, and all the little curs around Los Angeles could be used here and cheap at from \$100 to \$200. A man with four dogs makes \$100 a day. One horse makes \$100 a day, but the dog feed grows here, and the horse feed has to be shipped in, and costs more than the feed for four dogs. There are about six horses here at work. A man had three horses, killed them and sold them for \$200 each for dog feed.

FOOD FAIRLY PLentiful.

"Dawson City is located on a flat bottom, one mile wide and one and a half miles in length, and would be called a clemenza in California. The Klondike River enters at the upper end, and the Yukon runs due north between two large mountains. All you can see is ice and snow now, with a little timber sticking out above the snow. There is plenty of food here, and the Indians are bringing in moose and caribou every day. It sells for \$1 per pound, for all goods outside the stores. We pay \$1.50 per roll for butter, and it is the cheapest thing. We buy condensed milk at 50 cents a can, and this is as good as will let one have it, and bacon 50 cents and flour \$6 per sack. The churches represented so far are the Church of England, the Methodist, the Catholic, the latter being by far the lowest.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CLEAR-SOUNDING RESOLUTIONS ON CUBA ADOPTED.

Arrangements Being Perfected for Holding the State Fruit-Growers' Convention Next Week—A Call to Deciduous-Fruit Growers.

There was a meeting yesterday of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, there being present Messrs. J. C. Farnham, Francis, Hawgood, Hooker, Klokke, McKinley, Newmark, Patterson, Siegel, Slauson, Stewart, Story, Van Nuys, Vetter and Waters, President Farnham being in the chair.

Woodhill & Hulse, electrical contractors, were elected to membership in the chamber, and then a communication was read from the Quincy Freight Bureau thanking the chamber for the resolutions passed at its last meeting asking for a reduction of telegraphic rates.

A communication was read from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., calling the attention of the chamber to the eleventh annual report of the commission, which has just been issued, and suggesting that upon examination of the same, if it be found expedient to assist the commission in its work, the chamber forward resolutions to the Senate and Representatives in Congress from California asking that the commission be sustained in its efforts to enforce the requirements of the law governing it.

A PATRIOTIC DECLARATION.

The following resolution was offered by Director Waters, seconded by Director Slauson, and was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, to all lovers of the human race nothing, save honor, is more desirable than peace, and nothing by a righteous man, save loss of honor, is more deeply deplored than war, yet our national sympathies for the last three years have been so earnestly drawn to the sufferings of our neighboring Cubans by the relentless atrocities and barbarous warfare maintained against them by Spain, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce feels it a duty to most earnestly protest against the further continuance of this inhuman condition of affairs, and calls upon our government, with all its force and power, to say to Spain, 'thus far shalt thou go and no farther' with these barbarities. The people of Southern California, regardless of party sentiment or affiliation, will keep step to the Hymn of the Republic and the low 'Old Glory's' banner wherever raised for humanity, righteousness, or the honor of our nation."

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the President and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTION.

The Walnut Growers' Association of Southern California will meet in convention in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on April 28 at 10 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the present condition of the walnut industry and also arrange for the disposition of the future crop.

It is the desire of the chamber that the exhibition hall be placed in as attractive condition as possible during the session of the State Fruit Growers convention to be held next week. Those interested are requested to send in fresh samples of fruits and nuts. Word has just been received from R. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, that he will leave Sacramento for this city on Friday. He states that the programme for the convention is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution on Saturday.

It is desired that each deciduous-fruit growers association now organized in the counties of Orange, Los Angeles and Ventura be represented at the convention that will meet next week. A gathering of these delegates will be arranged for 1 o'clock on that day, when steps will be taken to provide for the organization of district exchanges. A similar meeting will be held in connection with the convention when it meets at Riverside on April 4 to arrange for district organizations in Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Asthma, bronchitis, consumption cured today Dr. Gordon's Sanitarium, 54 Pine St., F. C.

TRUNKS, BAGS, LEATHER GOODS. J. C. Cunningham, manufacturer, dealer; repairing a specialty. 222 S. Main. Tel. M. 818.

OPENING SALE

This opening sale is essentially the feature of Easter week. The garments are marked at inducively small figures with the object of making the largest week's business during the season. Each piece is of sterling quality and making. We do not attempt a full price list. Just straws to show how the wind blows.

Ladies' Dress Skirts.



Nothing newer or prettier than these, and the prices so much reduced for this very special occasion.

CRASH SKIRTS, Opening Sale price..... 79c

LADIES' SKIRT—Of black figured brilliantine, well lined and bound with velvet. Opening Sale price only..... 99c

LADIES' SKIRT—Of small neat checks in novelty material, well made and a real good skirt, really worth \$2. Opening Sale price..... \$1.39

LADIES' SKIRT—All-wool novelty material in new colorings new Bayadere stripe effects, bought to sell at \$4. Opening Sale price..... \$2.40

LADIES' SKIRTS—Rich quality broad silk, new designs, bought to sell at \$8 and \$6. Opening Sale price only..... \$3.99

LADIES' SKIRT—Fine all-wool black crepe, a very handsome skirt. Opening Sale price..... \$4.39

Children's Jackets.

Any child from 4 to 12 years of age may be fitted to one of these at a remarkable saving under what is generally asked.

Children's Jackets, worth in the regular way up to \$2.50. Opening Sale price..... \$1.98

Finer grades, worth up to \$4.00 opening Sale price..... \$2.98

The finest children's jackets, worth up to \$6. Opening Sale price..... \$3.98

Ladies' Special Jackets.

Nearly a hundred nobby and well-made Covert Jackets. These are in handsome shades, and are lined throughout with satin. That they are exceptional value will be proven when examined. We consider them the star value of the year at Opening Sale price

\$4.95



Ladies' Special Suits.

Ladies' Suits, in different styles, no two suits alike; fancy Scotch Cheviots, fly fronts; jackets usually sell at \$8. Opening Sale Price..... \$4.95

Parisian Cook and Suit Co.
221 South Spring St.

Ladies' Special Suits.

Of tan mixed Biege Jackets, lined throughout with silk, beautifully made at the very latest in style; bought to sell at \$10. Opening Sale price..... \$7.95

A FORGIVING SPOUSE.

Mrs. Frank Jones Refuses to Prosecute Her Erring Husband.

It was the opinion of those who witnessed the havoc created by Frank Jones in the apartment of his wife, Tuesday night, that he got himself into trouble that the Police Court would attend to. Besides disturbing the peace, it was opined that he would get a good, stiff dose of justice for making mischief. But Jones is a forgiving man, and with all his spite toward his wife he probably appreciates at least one of her good qualities, that of forgiveness. Mrs. Jones is not vindictive, and to this fact Jones owes his speedy escape from the clutches of the law.

When locked up in the City Jail Tuesday night Jones was acting like a howling maniac. He had gotten over a howling maniac for morning, however, and secured his release from jail on bail, pending his arraignment in the Police Court in the afternoon.

But when Mrs. Jones was asked to file a complaint against him, she refused to do so. Deputy Sheriff Mallory, who arrested Jones, told him that if he did not file a complaint, the prosecution after he learned that Mrs. Jones would not appear against her husband. Consequently the bail money was returned to Jones, and he was permitted to go his way in peace.

In its report of the stampede caused by Jones, the Herald says: "Pay Smith and Officer Rico were coming down the homestead when a Herald reporter, seeing a man running toward him with an officer in pursuit, headed him off."

That might be important, if true, but it is not true. The man who headed off the fugitive and thereby saved him from being shot by the pursuing officer, George Dishman, and he is not a Herald reporter.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES.

Mode Proposed of Appointing the County Board of Education.

The Azusa Valley Teachers' Association has taken the initiative in bringing directly under the public notice certain changes discussed in the recent Teachers' Institute. The first pointed out is the desirability of changing the method of appointing members of the County Board of Education. It is proposed that the county be divided into four districts, the city of Los Angeles to make one by itself, and a member of the board be appointed from each district, and the grammar schools working under county course of study to have equal representation with other schools. The other changes proposed are in the course of study and the rules and regulations governing the examination of pupils. Blank petitions are being circulated for signature by school trustees and heads of families, with the end in view that the Board of Supervisors make the first change desired, and the County Board of Education the second.

'TIS FOR YOU

"Radam's Microbe Killer is a stimulant of the digestive functions and an intestinal antiseptic of incalculable therapeutic properties, free of drugs or poison."—See reports of highest medical and scientific authorities. It will pay to investigate it. Call or write for complete proofs and free sample.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.
212 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

IRRIGATING HOSE

3 in., 3c,
4 in., 5c.

Prices for a limited time only. I make it to order. Give me a few days to fill your order. Samples gladly sent. A boon to men who will be affected by the present drought.

W. H. HOEGEE,
130 to 136 South Main Street.
Phone Main 68.



An Honest Offer

To Men Only.

To Men Who Suffer from the Effects of Past Mistakes—Whose Vitality is Gradually Wasting—To Those Particularly Who Have Drugged in Vain—This is a Fair Offer.

I have nothing to give free—nobody gives value for nothing—but I want to prove to every honest man that my Electric Belt, known and praised in every hamlet in the land, does cure and has cured in thousands of cases this weakness drain upon young men. There have been published in my book, in the daily papers and by word of mouth, the statements of men from whom I have told of their cures of this wasting weakness by my Belt. OVER 500.

I WILL PAY \$1,000 IN GOLD

To the man or woman who will dispose one of these 3000 and old testimonials. I have the original letters or the signed statements of each man on file, and will be glad to show them to any honest seeker for truth.

January 1, 1898.

DR. A. T. SANDEN: Dear Sir—Under date of July 1, 1890, I gave you my testimonial. At the present date will say that your belt has been more of a help to me than any other treatment I have used. My trouble is one of many years' standing, and as I am along in life, being fifty-nine years old, I doubt very much if I will ever be able to reach it. I can truthfully say that your belt has been the means of relieving my intense suffering and pain. I can repeat what I said a year and a half ago, that I would not accept \$1000 for my belt, and I do not believe I can get another. I should any one desire to find out what the belt has done for me, I will gladly give them my experience. Yours very truly,

IT IS AN ELECTRIC LIFE-GIVER.

This wonderful belt of mine enters into the weakened parts during the night, while the patient sleeps, developing the nerves and muscles and restoring the old vigor, the snap and power of man.

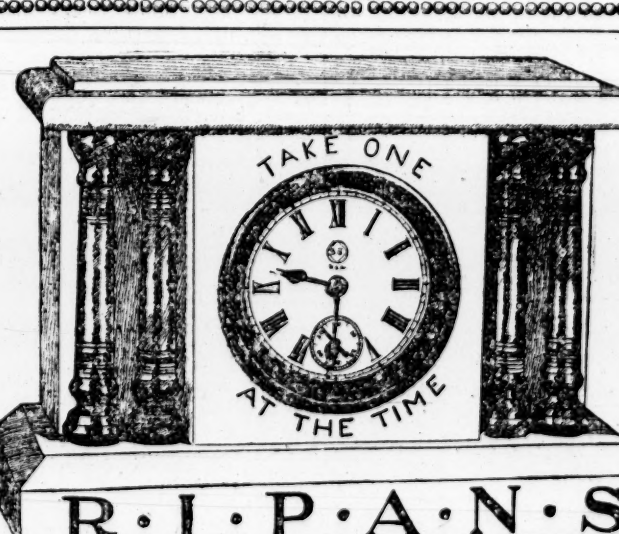
Read the Book, "Three Classes of Men."

It is free, sealed by mail. It is full of these grateful letters. Send or call for it. Free test of the belt at the office. Call or direct.

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 229 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours—8 to 6; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 11.

Special Notice—Dr. Sanden's office is in U. S. ST. 1114. Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.



The advertisements of the Ripans Tabules are made up mainly from actual experiences reported by those who have been benefited by their use. No two persons have exactly the same story to relate, and yet, although the particulars vary with every case, each variation has its counterpart in some other person who will be interested in reading the account and likely to be benefited in the same degree by using Ripans Tabules. To encourage the procuring and sending in of the particulars of remarkable cures and benefits worked by Ripans Tabules, the proprietors make a practice of presenting a small white and gold mantel clock, manufactured by the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Conn. The clock is delivered carriage paid to any person who reports an actual case with sufficient accuracy and detail, with name, age, occupation of patient. The name need not be used in an advertisement if the patient objects, but is needed to make possible a verification of the facts as stated and that they are given with good faith. All correspondence should be addressed to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

LADIES VISIT OUR Beauty Parlors

We do everything to improve and beautify your hair and complexion and remove all defects. Oldest and largest parlors in Southern California.

Imperial Hair Bazaar, 224-225 W. Second St.

Chinese and Japanese Curiosity Goods

SPECIAL SALE TODAY.
Pin Trays, 3 for 25c; regular price 5c each. Ladies' Night Dress, extra length, 48c; regular price 75c.

SUE ON, 227 W. First Street, Los Angeles.

C. F. Heinzelman, Druggist and Chemist.

222 North Main St., Los Angeles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night.

Cheapest Store on Earth.

See for Catalogue

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles.

The cheapest place to trade in the city

Diamond Bros.

Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber Mfg. Co.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL,

310-320 Commercial Street.

A WINCHESTER RIFLE

The Watchdog For The Klondike.

It bites when it barks. It will protect your claim and supply you with food. Send name and address on a postal card for 148-page illustrated catalogue. It is free.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

418 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable never failing Specialists, established 18 years. Dispensaries in California, Kansas, City, Victor, Mont. San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARH of the Prostate. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in men or women specially stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor how long it has lasted, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The good treated free on Friday, from 10 to 12. Address

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONSUMPTION CURED

The Improved TUBERCULIN TREATMENT OF DR. C. W. WALKER, placed within the reach of all at the remarkably low price of \$10 per month. Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and Treatise on "Consumption, its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute 529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

SPRING SUITINGS

Assortment the best. Prices right. Suits from \$20. Trousers from \$5.

SPRING SUITINGS Phillips & Muntion, TROUSERINGS

201 S. Spring.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up)..... \$500,000.00 I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Surplus and Reserve..... \$75,000.00 W. J. Fitchman, Cashier; G. Hellman, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Farnham, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glawell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Our safety-deposit department offers to the public safes for rent in its new fire and burglar-proof vault, which is the strongest, best-guarded and best-lighted in this city.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. COR. MAIN AND SECOND STREETS.

OFFICERS. J. F. Sartori, President; H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, MAURICE S. HELLMAN, Vice-President; H. J. Fitchman, Cashier; G. W. D. LONGYEAR, Cashier; J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Field.

Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Money Loaned on First-class Real Estate.

GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.

Capital Paid Up..... \$100,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits..... \$45,500.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: VICTOR POSEY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres.; C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; M. N. AVERY, Cashier; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Asst. Cashier; E. Bryant, Dr. Joseph Kirtz, Dr. C. E. VAN WYCK.

Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS..... \$270,000.00

OFFICERS. President, S. C. HUBBELL. Vice-Presidents, O. H. CHURCHILL, J. O. HADLEY, J. D. RADFORD, J. L. ROGERS. Cashier, N. W. STOWELL. Assistant Cashier, FRED O. JOHNSON, A. HADLEY.

W. S. BARTLETT, Pres. WM. FERGUSON Vice-Pres. W. E. MEVAY, Cashier.

222 S. Spring, Los Angeles.

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS

DIRECTORS: Wm. Ferguson, R. H. F. Vartel, S. H. Mott, A. E. Pomeroy, O. S. Crasty, F. C. Howes, W. S. Bartlett. Five per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF LOS ANGELES

Capital Paid Up in Gold Coin..... \$500,000.00 BRVSON BLOCK.

OFFICERS: H. J. Woolfart, Pres.; J. F. Towell, First Vice-Pres.; Warren Gillette, Second Vice-Pres.; J. W. A. O. Cashier; M. B. Lewis, Asst. Cashier. Safe-deposit boxes for rent.

A. H. CONGER, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg.

Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and Negotiator of Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and financial trusts executed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK.

122 NORTH SPRING STREET. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS: H. Brady, J. E. Elliott, H. J. Jevon, Frank A. Gibson, Simon Moler, W. D. Woolwine, W. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK

Locusts, Main Street and Temple streets, (Temple Block), Los Angeles.

Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, president; I. N. Van Nuys, vice-president; B. V. Duque, Cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kapura Cobb, H. W. O'Melveny, Patterson. President FRANK A. GIBSON. Assistant Cashier W. T. S. MONROE. Vice-President DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, W. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevon, N. C. Patterson. No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Capital..... \$500,000.00 Surplus..... \$50,000.00

Total..... \$550,000.00

GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE..... President

WARREN GILLETTE..... Vice-President

City Briefs.

The Machinery and Electrical Company now have a complete line of the "Northern" motors. They are all steel, spherical type, slow speed, and have counter shaft attached when desired. 1 1/2 to 10 h-p now in stock. See them at 331 N. Main street.

Will exchange for central income-paying property in Los Angeles, St. Paul or Minneapolis, dwelling and six unincumbered lots, fronting on Jefferson and Campes streets. Call at 576 West Jefferson street.

Visiting cards, fac-simile of engraving, typographic process, no plate necessary. 60 cents per hundred. Wednesday announcements at specialty. Jones Book Store, 226 West First street.

There is no name attached to this store, only how very reasonable, how very stylish, the new millinery store of Mrs. C. Desch's, 303 South Broadway. Ladies, give me a trial order.

Indian baskets, blankets, pottery, Mexican zarapes, rag figures, opals, filigree and California souvenirs. Call at Bell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to call and see the fine line of pattern hats just received at Ferguson and Smith's, 205 South Broadway.

Rand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Special sale of Indian baskets, 20 to 25 per cent. below regular prices. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

100 Indian baskets from \$1 to \$2. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

Pine Tree State Association at Masonic Temple, 730 Friday evening, April 6.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, recital diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 494.

Wesley Robinson preaches at Peniel Hall tonight.

Indian basket sale at Campbell's.

Trustees of State Normal schools will meet here next Friday to select a principal for the new school at San Diego.

The semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Hill and Sixteenth streets, April 13 and 14.

A. A. Jackson fell out of an express wagon while intoxicated yesterday, and sprained his ankle. The accident happened on Mateo street. Jackson was taken to the Receiving Hospital in the patrol wagon.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, for R. E. Dow, J. P. Burns, R. J. Marshall, J. A. Altamirano, J. M. Griffin, Mrs. H. B. Pinney, C. H. Smith (Daily Hotel Reporter).

NOT VERY CHEAP.

Representing an insult to his employer, P. H. Lucas was fined \$5 yesterday by Justice Morrison. Lucas is a barber employed by Lewis Herman at No. 114 East First street. A few days ago several young men came out of a clubroom adjoining the barber shop and stood in front of the tinsorial establishment. Proprietor Hermann requested them to move on as they were blocking the entrance to his place of business. A flaxen-haired Saxon youth named William Reimers took exception to the manner in which Hermann made his request and refused to move for any "cheap barber."

Thereupon Hermann gave Reimers a shove, and Lucas then came out of the shop and took up the quarrel for his employer. He was proceeding to pommel Reimers when Officer Robbins came along and placed both under arrest for disturbing the peace.

At the trial Reimers was acquitted, and Lucas was adjudged guilty. Lucas justified his act on the ground that he had a right to be present being called a "cheap barber."

STOLE A LOAD OF ORANGES.

Mexican Arrested While Bringing His Plunder to the City.

Dominico Capaso, a Sonotown Mexican, was arrested yesterday near El Monte while driving to this city with a load of oranges which he had stolen from an orchard of Mr. Brimble at Covina. The oranges were taken during Tuesday night. Yesterday morning Mr. Brimble found wagon tracks leading out of his orchard and at once suspected Capaso, as he had seen him camping in the neighborhood the previous evening.

Constable Clarence Allison was notified and started toward this city expecting to overtake the Mexican. In order to make sure of getting Capaso, the constable telephoned to the sheriff's office here and Deputy Sheriff Will White went out on the Covina road to intercept him. He met Capaso near El Monte with the load of stolen oranges and brought him to the County Jail, where he was charged with petty larceny.

Swedish Nobleman Arrives.

Friehrs Lanfart von Essen, a member of the nobility of Sweden, nephew of the third man in that kingdom, arrived in the city yesterday. His coming had been heralded by a letter which Mayor Snyder received some time ago from the United States Consul at Stockholm, who commended the visitor to the Mayor. The latter was not in his office when the distinguished visitor called there, and he will pay his respects this morning. He told Secretary Todd that he will probably purchase a ranch near Los Angeles and will make his home here for some time to come.

Consumption, asthma, bronchitis cured today. Dr. Gordon's Sanitarium, 104 Pine, S. P. Cal.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

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Cleveland's
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"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

IS CHILDS A SCAPEGOAT?

HE IS IN JAIL WHILE HIS ACCOMPLICES ARE FREE.

His Sentence for Petty Larceny Calls to Mind a Former Alleged Misconduct of Justice—A Noteworthy Coincidence.

The petty-larceny complaint against young Volney Mason has been dismissed by Justice Owens, on payment of \$10 costs by the defendant.

Mason and two other youths were arrested some weeks ago for stealing a lot of clothes out of a laundry wagon that had been left in a livery stable over night. "Willie" Childs, one of the trio, got a ninety-day sentence in the City Jail. J. J. Kettinger, was 100 days, and a fifty-day sentence, and Mason, who comes of a good family, goes free altogether on promise of future good behavior.

Childs, who is doing penance for the three narrow escapes the penitentiary some months ago. He and a young man named Curt's were arrested by Detectives Auble and Hawley, who charged the three had what they considered the most positive evidence of their guilt, and the prisoners were held at the preliminary examination for trial.

But it chanced that Curtis was the son of a well-to-do Sacramento liquor dealer, who came here with well-lined pockets. He was arrested by the release. Able counsel was employed, and the day before the trial the detectives learned that there was a disposition on the part of the District Attorney to abandon the prosecution on the ground that there was not enough evidence to convict. Detectives Auble and Hawley hastened to the District Attorney's office and remonstrated against such action. The result of the interview, they allege, was that they received positive assurance from the District Attorney that the case would be proceeded with. But while waiting for the case to come up in Department One next day, the detectives all of a sudden were quietly taken into Department Five, where they were released on a writ of habeas corpus.

Detectives Auble and Hawley were highly indignant over this action, but their indignation did not deprive Childs and Curtis of their liberty. Childs' present incarceration for petty larceny affords the detectives some consolation for the alleged miscarriage of justice in the former case.

A coincident, perhaps worthy of mention in this connection, is that Childs is a brother of the woman who gave the arrest of Sheriff Evans because she objected to the latter's nightly raids on her kitchen.

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Health

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IT IS A PEPSIN
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The Place to Buy Easter Gloves



There is no good reason why we shouldn't sell every pair of new Gloves worn next Sunday morning, except that a good many ladies can't get out of the old time way of going to the dry goods stores for everything. The wisest heads have long ago found the way to better glove trading and The Unique.

See our window displays of Easter Gloves and Novelties.

The Unique

Kid Glove and Corset House

245 S. Broadway.

Two Doors South of Boston Store

Fit to Wear Footwear Must Fit.

If it doesn't fit it isn't fit for anything. OUR FOOTWEAR is fit because it fits.

IF YOU HAVE A FIT OF ECONOMY, our prices will fit. If you want a stylish fit or one of comfort, we can give it to you. A FIT OF JOY goes with every purchase at our store.

We have a beautiful line of LADIES' OXFORD TANS for warm weather. We have high shoes, too.

SNYDER SHOE CO.,

258 S. Broadway,

231 W. Third St.

EASTER GIFTS

Should be appropriate to the occasion.

There are many delicate little suggestions among our wares—all suitable for Easter presentation.

We are always pleased to have visits of inspection.

LISSNER & CO
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths,
Opticians,
235 S. Spring Street.

VERXA

Cash Grocer.

25 cents

EACH—Fiber Pails, full three gallon measure; never sold so cheap before.

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Embroideries Extraordinary.

26,715 1/2 Yards at 2-3 Their Value.

\$5177.36 Worth Bought for \$3348.68.

Largest Purchase We Ever Made.

William Meyer & Co., Importers, placed this order in St. Gall for an Eastern merchant who afterward failed. We bought the entire shipment, as shown by the bill, at a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. As we buy, so we sell, and every yard will be sold at two-thirds its value. Note the way we have priced the lots. You never had such a chance before and may never have again. They come in lots of assorted styles and matched sets. Elegant patterns and the very newest designs.

The First Lot Contains Cambric Embroideries in assorted patterns, wholesale price 75¢, retail value 90¢, sale price 50¢

The Second Lot Contains Assorted Fine Nainsook Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, wholesale price 10¢, retail value 12 1/2¢, sale price 7 1/2¢

The Third Lot Contains Irish Point Broderie, wide Cambric, fine Lains and Nainsook, wholesale price 12¢, retail value 15¢, sale price 8¢

The Fourth Lot Contains Skirt Embroideries 3 inches deep, Irish Point Edges, Cambric, Swiss and Cambric of extra quality, wholesale price 15¢, retail value 18¢, sale price 10¢

The Fifth Lot Contains Open-Embroderies, fine Swiss and Cambric of extra quality, wholesale price 20¢, retail value 25¢, sale price 15¢

The Sixth Lot Contains Extra quality of fine Dainty Swiss Embroidery, wide widths in open patterns, wholesale price 30¢, retail value 35¢, sale price 20¢

The Seventh Lot Contains Assorted widths of fine crocheted designs in elegant patterns of Nainsooks, extra finished Lains with heading work, Demi Flouncing in 5-inch widths, etc., wholesale price 30¢, retail value 35¢, sale price 25¢

The Eighth Lot Contains Elaborate Lace Work Patterns in Swiss, Nainsook, fine Cambric and Lains, wide widths in open patterns, wholesale price 40¢, retail value 45¢, sale price 35¢

The Ninth Lot Contains Wide Demi Flouncing, fine Swiss and Open Irish Crochet Worked Edges, fancy double-edged insertions, etc., wholesale price 30¢, retail value 35¢, sale price 45¢

The Tenth Lot Contains Embroideries in all widths, elaborately embroidered designs on extra quality of fine Nainsooks, Lains and Swiss, wholesale price 50¢, retail value 60¢, sale price 65¢

Embroideries	Lot	Yds.	Price	Value	Total
1st	250	4710	75	550	50
2nd	250	4610	10	450	—
3rd	250	4510	12	450	33
4th	250	4410	14	350	24
5th	250	4310	20	630	19
6th	250	4210	20	240	16
7th	250	4110	30	870	56
8th	250	4010	40	440	65
9th	250	3910	50	520	44
10th	250	3810	70	520	44
Less 33 1/3%					3348.68
RECEIVED PAYMENT					3348.68
WILLIAM MEYER & CO					

Ladies' Suits, \$5.00.

We have taken a lot of fine Cheviots and Serge Suits that sold at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$14.00 and put them all in at one price. Jackets are all silk lined, 12-inch fly front in the latest styles, the skirts are lined and interlined and finished with velvet on the inside. In many cases the goods alone are worth more than we ask for the whole ready-to-wear suit. The price for today only, is \$5.00.

We still have a few of those House Suits left at \$7.50

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LOS ANGELES

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

At \$1.95 and up.

We can say without hope of contradiction that our display of Trimmed Hats is the largest as well as the most reasonably priced in the city, and you can get a very becoming hat here at \$1.95, or you can go as much higher as you care to.



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Good colors, well

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